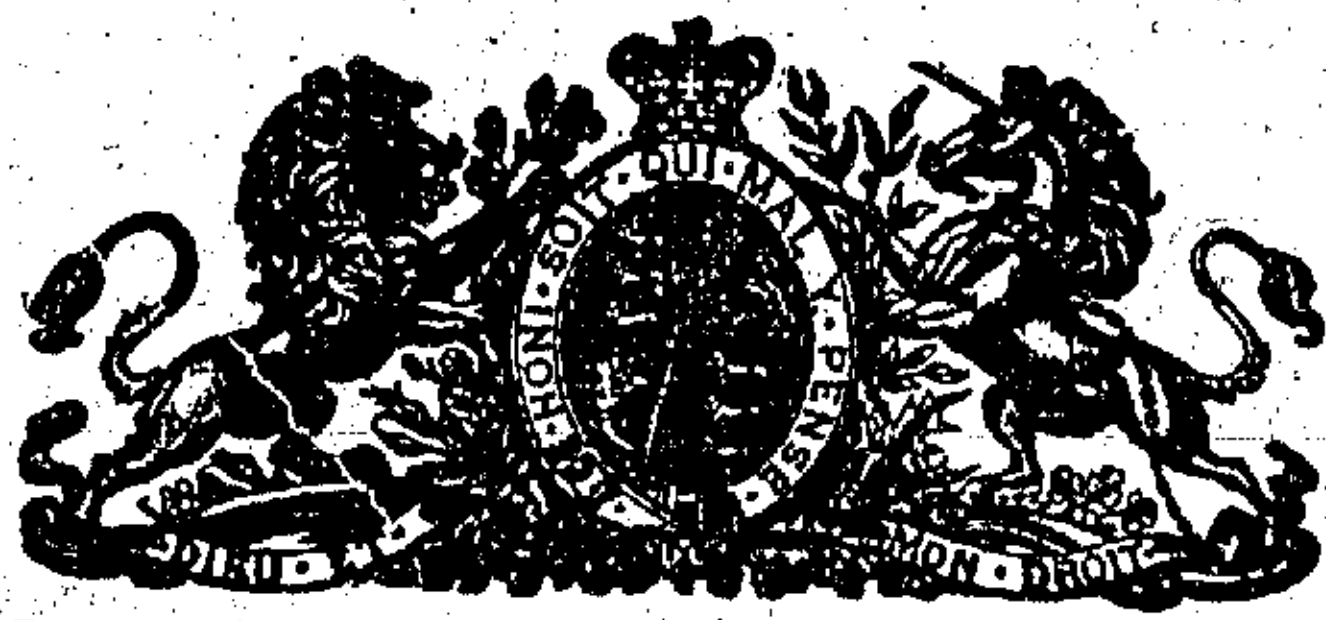


CHINA



MAIL.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXV. No. 4966.

號七月六年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1879.

日八十月四年卯己

Price, \$24 per Annum.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMPSON DRAGONS & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monnaie, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 138, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs. A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co. Foochow, HENDE & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CHAWFORD & Co. and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, \$3,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
H. HOFFMANN, Esq.
A. MOLVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.
" 6 " " 4% " "
" 12 " " 5% " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE, Acting Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £280,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000. RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGÈRE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARRILLAS, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.
Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on Fixed Deposits:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 3 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.
Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
For the Year ended 31st December, 1878.

Dr. LIABILITIES.

To Capital, consisting of 2 s. d. £ s. d.
Of 37,320 Shares of £25 each, with £12 10s. paid up 466,500 0 0
Less 100 Shares of £25 each, originally subscribed for, but not taken up 1,250 0 0

To Reserve Fund 465,250 0 0
To Amount due on Current and Fixed Deposit and other Accounts 1,894,686 2 8
To Bills Payable 874,252 18 1
To Profit and Loss Account as under 18,589 9 5

£3,267,772 10 2

To Liability on Bills receivable, re-discounted £1,400,000 10s. of which, up to this date, £985,987 11s. 4d. have run off.

Cr. ASSETS.
By Cash on hand and at Bankers 315,966 7 2
By Bullion 168,956 1 3
By Government Securities 566,681 8 6

1,051,008 16 11

By House Property, Furniture, and Stamps 51,926 14 6

By Bills of Exchange 1,711,152 12 4

By Loans on Government and other Securities 458,689 6 5

£3,267,772 10 2

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, For the Year ended 31st December, 1878.

Dr. £ s. d.

April 23. To Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 31st December, 1877 18,957 10 0
To amount carried to Reserve Fund 5,000 0 0

Sept. 27. To 2nd Interim Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 30th June, 1878 18,957 10 0

To Balance 18,589 9 5

£48,493 9 5

1877. Cr. £ s. d.

Dec. 31. By Balance 21,879 15 0

Bank. NOTICE.
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at FOOCHOW will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT, p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. CHAN HING WO in our Firm CEASED on the 21st day of January, 1879.

MAN FOOK SING HONG, 60 and 62, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, June 6, 1879. j76

NOTICE.
MR. NGAN FOOK HOP was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 22nd day of January, 1879.

MAN FOOK SING HONG, 60 and 62, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, June 6, 1879. j76

NOTICE.
MR. CARL STIEBEL is authorized from this Date to SIGN our Firm by Procuration here, at Shanghai and at Yokohama.

REISS & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1879. j29

NOTICE.
THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from this Date.

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1879. j71

NOTICE.
MR. JAMES ANDERSON, formerly Manager of the FOOCHOW DOCK, has this Day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

J. INGLIS & Co., Victoria Foundry, Wanchai.
Hongkong, April 1, 1879. j98

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.
JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

SELLING OFF.
AS it is necessary to Effect a COMPLETE CLEARANCE by the end of the present month, The whole of

LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.'s REMAINING VARIED STOCK, comprising:

FAMILY STORES.
WINE.
SPIRITS.
ALES.
STATIONERY.

BOOKS.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
GLASSWARE.
CROCKERY.
SHIPCHANDERY.

Will be sold at FURTHER GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Hongkong, June 4, 1879.

C. L. THEVENIN, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.

BOULGOGNES and CHAMPAGNES of the best quality.

PINAUD'S PERFUMERY, ANTOINE'S INKS.

FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES.

So, &c., &c.
Hongkong, June 6, 1879. j20

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.
ALL CLAIMS against the Undersigned Firm, to be sent in on or before the 30th Instant, or they will not be recognized.

W. B. SPRATT & Co.
Hongkong, June 8, 1879. j30

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

Intimations. HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE.

APPROACHES TO HONGKONG—TYTAMI CHANNEL.

POSITION OF DANGER.
Lat. 21° 57' 36" N. Long. 114° 07' 59" E.
Left Extreme Tytami Island, N. 30° W.
Right Extreme do. N. 58° E.
Least Water on the Rock (reduced to low Water Springs) 13 feet.

CLEARING MARKS.

No Vessel should stand to the Northward of a line joining the S.E. point of Yee Chau Island with the centre of Guyane Island (bearing respectively from each other N. 67° E. and S. 67° W.) until Bohau Head opens clear of S.W. point of Tytami Island bearing N. & W.

This Rock is about 50 feet Long East and West, and 20 feet North and South. Between the Rock and the Island the Soundings vary from 8 to 10 fathoms.

(Signed) G. KING HARMAN, Lieut. and Navigating Officer H.M.S. "Mosquito."

Approved. (Signed) GEO. A. G. GREY, Lieut. and Commander, H.M.S. "Mosquito."

Hongkong, 8th May, 1879. j20

This Notice effects Admiralty Chart No. 2212 and Sailing Directions for the China Sea Vol. III, page 78.

NOTICE.
PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DURING the Next THREE MONTHS the Company's Steamers FROM CHINA will proceed direct to LONDON, leaving Hongkong on the following Dates:—

3rd June.....S.S. Lombardy.....tons 2723
17th "....." Zambesi....." 2431
1st July....." Teheran....." 2431
15th "....." Khedive....." 3742
29th "....." Malwa....." 2833
12th Aug....." Kaiser-i-Hind....." 4023
26th "....." Cathay....." 2882
9th Sept....." Bokhara....." 2832

A. MOLVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 22, 1879. j22

NOTICE.
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1878.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above OFFICE are requested to furnish the Underwritten with a LIST of THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS for the Year ending 31st December, 1878, in order that the Distribution of the PROFITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 30th JUNE Next will be Adjusted by the OFFICE, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1879. j20

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European Supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire Godowns to be let.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, June 2, 1879. j72

NOTICE.
HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, will be Open and Ready for the use of MEMBERS, on MONDAY, the 2nd June next. Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to

E. GEORGE, Secretary.

Hongkong, May 14, 1879.

Shipping. Steamers.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for all Australasian and New Zealand Ports, TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI.

The Company's Chartered Steamship "ATHOLL,"

Captain Thomson, will leave as above on THURSDAY, the 10th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879. j20

Shipping. Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers for New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "BOVEN,"

will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 12th Inst., at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879. j21

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.

The Company's Steamship "VOLGA,"

Commandant GUTRAND, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.

The Company's Steamship "AVA,"

Commandant ROLLAND, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR MANILA.

The A 1 British Bark "CARICKS,"

T. JONES, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, June 6, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Schooner "IRENE,"

Captain YATES, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Bark "EDWARD MAY,"

Capt. JOHNSON, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, April 30, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The American Bark "VESUVIUS,"

Captain CULL, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 8, 1879.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Bark "GAUNTLET,"

LUCAS, Master.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, June 6, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "HATTIE E. TAPLEY,"

Shipping. Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship "FIDITH,"

MANSON, Master.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, March 28, 1879.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 American Ship "PRIMA DONNA,"

LUNT, Master.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, March 28, 1879.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE LAND & GODOWNS, &c.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs LANDSTEIN & Co. to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY, the 12th June, 1879, at 3.30 p.m., at their Office, MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road,—

The following VERY VALUABLE LOT OF LAND, with COAL GODOWNS AND CHINESE DWELLING HOUSES erected thereon, at Praya East, having a Water Frontage of 116 feet by 314 feet, containing about 36,000 square feet, divided into Lots as follows:—

Lot No. 1.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong, Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street. Crown Rent, \$43.80 per annum.

Lot No. 2.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong, Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street. Crown Rent, \$43.80 per annum.

Lot No. 3.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong, Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Cross Street. Crown Rent, \$43.80 per annum.

Lot No. 4.—Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong, Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected thereon, fronting Nullah Lane. Crown Rent, \$43.80 per annum.

Lot No. 5.—That PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND, situated at Praya East in Hongkong, Registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 116, and Inland Lot No. 429, with Three Large Godowns capable of storing 2,700 tons each, and Two Small Godowns with Water Frontage and Servants' Quarters erected thereon. Crown Rent, \$377.96 per annum.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-quarter of Purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the Balance on completion of Transfer, the expense of which to be paid by the Purchasers.

The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars and Plans, apply to

HUGHES & LEGGE, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 21, 1879. j21

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY,

Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES OF GROUND close to the water, viz.—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, VAPOR, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FIXTURES.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

To Let.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 29 and 31, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Apply to
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, May 9, 1879. jn9

To Let.

OFFICES, PRAYA CENTRAL, now occupied by Messrs. NORTON & Co., with possession from 1st June next.
Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 26, 1879. jn26

To Let—AT WANCHAI.

FIRST CLASS GODOWNS.
Goods of every description Landed and Stored.
For terms, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, April 4, 1879. j74

To Let.

DUART, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, at present in the occupation of Messrs. GILMAN & Co. Immediate Possession, for four months certain, at a Rental of \$100 per month.
Apply to
STEPHENS & HOLMES,
Solicitors.
2, Club Chambers, June 5, 1879.

To Be Let.

(From 1st July, 1879.)
THE PREMISES, as at present occupied by Messrs. LAMMESE, ATKINSON & Co.
Apply to
T. G. GLOVER,
No. 7, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

To Let.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, formerly known as the "Blue House", PRAYA EAST—A GROUND FLOOR and a FIRST FLOOR, either separately or together. FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.
Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

To Let.

HOUSES—No. 9, ZETLAND STREET, and No. 7, FERRAR'S BUILDING.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

To Let.

(For Eight Months.)
THE PARSEER VILLA, ROBINSON ROAD, FURNISHED. Possession from 1st July next. Rent moderate. For Particulars, apply at
THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.
Hongkong, May 30, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,
BONAN ROAD,
WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.
Apply to
SHARP & DANBY,
No. 6, Queen's Road Central,
late Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

To Let.

OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1879.

To Let.

MARINE HOUSE—WEST.
SECOND FLOOR and a GODOWN.
OFFICES in Queen's Road, now under the occupation of Messrs. WILSON & BIRD, and Messrs. DAVIS & Co.
Also,
OFFICES and GODOWN in DUNDRELL STREET.
Apply to
E. R. BELLIOS.
Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

To Let.

WASHING BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL Office.

To Let.

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CHINA MAIL Office.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
Also,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON TUESDAY, the 10th of June, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. **TIGRE**, Commandant **CHARRIER**, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 9th of June, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, May 28, 1879. jn10

U. S. MAIL-LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. MAIL S.S. CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th Inst., at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through Passages to EUROPE, a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., the 17th Inst. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 3, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 5, 1879. jn18

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES.

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. GALLIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on or about July 1st, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 30th Instant. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 3, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879. j71

Insurances.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. jn20

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES granted on FIRE RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. jn20

Insurances.

THE UNDERIGNED have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 15, 1879.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Five Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels, and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000
Reserve Fund of £ 120,000
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 15, 1879.

For Sale.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.
THE AMENDED HONG LIST, in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By **ERNEST JOHN EYRE**, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

Intimations.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIRST MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. on the NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED, payable at our OFFICE on and after the 15th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

NOTICE.

FROM THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, DR. EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA

BY
N. B. DENNIS, Ph.D.

THE following are selected from numerous notices which have appeared in the London, Continental and Eastern papers:—

Dr. Dennis has done good service in bringing together and presenting in readable form the hitherto scattered contributions to Chinese Folklore—*Times*.

A very important addition to Folklore literature—*Athenaeum*.

The book is entertaining and adds a good deal to the facts of comparative mythology—*Pall Mall Budget*.

A worthy pendant to Archdeacon Gray's valuable volumes—*Globe*.

A very amusing and very instructive book—*Spectator*.

Adds useful testimony to curious information—*All London News*.

Full of curious interest to the general reader and of valuable material for the ethnological philosopher—*British Quarterly Review*.

We are indebted to Dr. Dennis for a welcome addition to all existing stores of popular superstitions—*John Bull*.

A work which merits attention as being to a large extent out of the ordinary.

An interesting and important work. Printed on fine paper it will be a book for the boudoir as well as for the savant—*Naval and Military Gazette*.

Mr. Dennis's book shows us that man is the same at bottom whether his skin be yellow or white—*London Quarterly Review*.

We can promise the special student a rich fund of matter on a very interesting subject—*Printing Times*.

Contains some very curious illustrations of Chinese superstitions—*London and China Express*.

Demanding of careful reading. Throws much light on the study of comparative mythology—(Shanghai) *Celestial Empire*.

Dr. Dennis has contributed not a little to exhibit the inner life and mode of thought of the Chinese people—*North China Herald*.

Amusing and instructive enough to command a ready sale—*Hongkong Daily Press*.

The book is one for the general reader; thoroughly readable and entertaining from beginning to end—*China Mail*.

A book of reference to the student and a light and pleasant volume—*Shanghai Courier*.

Abounding with entertaining and interesting matter—*Japan Mail*.

Pleasantly written and instructive—*Strait Times*.

We trust the author will continue his interesting researches. He has produced a very interesting and valuable volume even if he has not established his theory—*New York Nation*.

Representative of the interest and importance of the study of folklore—*London Tatler*.

We may thank Mr. Dennis for treating the subject with broad ideas and from a high plane—*New York Evening Post*.

Dr. Dennis appears to have done his work with great thoroughness—*Australasian*.

Nous savons gré à l'auteur de la peine qu'il s'est donnée à recueillir des matériaux importants—*La République française (Paris)*.

Il volume del signor Dennis è di quelli che non si leggono, ma si divengono—*Stella di Roma*.

Indispensable to the student of the very instructive subject of Folklore—*Dublin University Magazine*.

For Sale by Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1879. [1879] 79

Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.
(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 60 cents per Copy (postage paid 56 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Underigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), Created from the 1st August, 1877.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Underigned has Leased the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHU, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM.

Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

A NEW STOCK OF NEAT JOBBING TYPES

HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND,

EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES

ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,

assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,

In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN GOING SHIPS.

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS.

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS.

EXPORT CARGO REPORTS.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.

Intimations.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Sole Agents, London, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DRESSING FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
80, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF
LATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 2D, EACH; AND TINS,
6D, 1/6 AND 2/6.

OAKLEY'S

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKLEY'S

SILVERSMITHS SOAP

FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—2D., 2D. 4D. EACH, & 18. BOXES.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET
GLASS, &c.

WELLINGTON BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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Intimations.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.
Rihang-Ihang, Jockey Club, and other
perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide
celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water,
Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice
and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine,
Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps,
Violet and Rose powder, Aquadent for
the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural
Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers
and Chemists.

Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose,
96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24,
Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Ita-
liens, Paris.
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OLIMATIO DEBILITY.

THE WEAK MADE STRONG,
BY
NEWMANN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.

Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt,
being non-fermented and free from Spirit,
as certified by Dr. Hassall and other
Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty,
and extensively used in the principal Hos-
pitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases
of Constitutional and Olmatio Debility, as
well as being a most agreeable and efficient
substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very
strongly recommended to be taken instead
of Wine or Beer between meals, as it
imparts immediate strength, assists diges-
tion, and produces appetite, and it may be
freely taken by total abstainers without any
misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating
effects.

Directions.—A Wine-glassful twice or
three times a day. The Extract should be
kept lying down in a cool place.

Copies of the Original Testimonials from
Physicians and the Public can be forwarded
upon application to the Manufacturer.

Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manu-
facturer, O. H. NEWMANN, Dagmar House,
East Margate.

Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON &
Co., Hongkong.

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DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.



DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists

London, And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

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Notices to Consignees.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Moray* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, June 2, 1879. jn9

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Arratoon Apcar*, Capt. MACTAVISH, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 8, 1879. jn10

FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship *Alaska*, Captain SZABUR, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

The above Steamer having incurred General Average, Consignees of Cargo and Treasure are notified that a General Average Bond is now lying at our Office and will require their Signature before delivery.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Yangtze.
W M F (in cross) } Order, 1 case Haberdashery, from London.
C }
SW (in square) } Nos. 10/14, Order, 5 cases
T S } Do, do, from London.
AME (in diamond) } Nos. 16/17, Or, 2 cases
T J } Flannel, from L'don.
LBO 224, 1 case Merchandise.
M M 8 drums Paint Oil.
B No. 13, 1 case Merchandise.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, June 4, 1879.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

GOLDEN FLEEC, British barque, Capt. James Wiltshire.—Vogel & Co.

ALEXA, British barque, Captain George Robb.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

VESUVIUS, American barque, Captain F. W. Call.—Order.

JOHN R. STANHOPE, American barque, Capt. H. G. Pillsbury.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

EXQUISITOR, American barque, Capt. D. B. Eddy.—Captain.

HATHORN, British barque, Captain G. Mead.—Wieler & Co.

E 10.—British barque, Captain G. W. Toner.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

BRUNFITE, British barque, Capt. Wm. Dow.—G. R. Stevens & Co.

MIRIAM, American barque, Captain A. H. Parker.—Adamsen, Bell & Co.

SCOTLAND, British steamer, Captain Wm. Atkinson.—Adamsen, Bell & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.

THE Steamship "DOUGLAS," Capt. Young, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 9th Instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, June 7, 1879. jn9

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship "LEYTE," Captain ZENAGARE, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 8th Inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, June 7, 1879. jn9

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "MORAY," M. S. BUTCHER, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 14th Inst., at 8 o'clock afternoon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, June 7, 1879. jn10

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "ARRATOON APCAR," Capt. A. B. MACTAVISH, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 14th Instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 7, 1879. jn14

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 6, *Smyrna*, British barque, 339, M. P. Olsen, Bangkok, May 30, Rio.—BRIMSEY & Co.

June 7, *Stentor*, British steamer, 1804, J. Kirkpatrick, Liverpool April 17, via ports of call, and Singapore May 31, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

June 7, *Tung Ting*, Chinese steamer, from Canton.

June 7, *St. Mark*, British steamer, 1097, T. J. Johnson, Saigon June 2, Rio.—MAYER & Co.

June 7, *Kwangtung*, British steamer, 675, Goode, Foochow June 4, Amoy 5, and Swatow 6, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

June 7, *Tigre*, French steamer, 2159, Champenois, Shanghai June 4, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

DEPARTURES.

June 6, *Adria*, for Singapore.

6, *Egean*, for Takow.

7, *Chinkiang*, for Canton.

7, *Yotung*, for Swatow.

7, *Anna Bertha*, for Chefoo.

7, *Florence Nightingale*, for Tientsin.

7, *Charlton*, for Higo.

7, *Amoy*, for Shanghai.

7, *City of Santiago*, for Hankow.

CLEARED.

Allegro, for Manila.

Wrecker, for Swatow.

Julia A. Brown, for Nagasaki.

Hesperia, for Higo.

Excelsior, for Keelung.

Emu, for Amoy.

Douglas, for Coast Ports.

Penedo, for Saigon.

Stentor, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Stentor*, from Liverpool, Miss Sampson, Mr and Mrs Loureiro, 6 children and servant, and 398 Chinese.

Per *Kwangtung*, from Coast Ports, Mr R. H. Hill, Capt Green, 2 Europeans, deck, and 160 Chinese.

Per *Tigre*, from Shanghai; for Hongkong, Messrs Emile Balle, and Alfred Bertrand, and 10 Chinese; for Marseilles, Mrs Bell, Messrs Steglich, G. Rostrop, and Weber.

Per *St. Mark*, from Saigon, 10 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Charlton*, for Higo, 1 Chinese.

Per *Adria*, for Straits, 189 Chinese.

Per *Yotung*, for Swatow, 127 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Emu*, for Amoy, 220 Chinese.

Per *Douglas*, for Coast Ports, 1 European, and 300 Chinese.

Per *Penedo*, for Saigon, 100 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Stentor* reports: From Singapore had fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *St. Mark* reports: Experienced moderate S.S.W. winds to 17 N. remainder of the passage variable winds attended with heavy showers of rain and moderate winds throughout.

The British steamer *Kwangtung* reports: Left Foochow on the 4th, had light N.E. winds and fine weather to Amoy, thence to port light S.E. winds and fine weather. On the 4th at 3.30 p.m. passed a steamer bound North, and on the 7th at 2 a.m. passed a steamer bound North. In Foochow: S. S. *Glenagles*, *Glenloch*, *Ben Gloe*, *Brasmar Castle*, *Teioli*, *Monarch*, *Syria*, *Merionethshire*, *Agamemnon*, and *Tai Yew*. In Amoy: U.S.S. *Ranger*, and German gunboat *Wolf*. In Swatow: S. S. *Kilmarnock*, and *Swallow*.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For BOHLOW AND PAKHOL.—

Per H. C. M. S. S. *Am-lan*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 8th inst.

For SAIGON.—

Per *Penedo*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 8th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For AMOY AND MANILA.—

Per *Emu*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 8th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCOW.—

Per *Douglas*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 9th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For MANILA.—

Per *Leyte*, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 9th inst.

For AMOY AND SHANGHAI.—

Per *Stentor*, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 9th inst.

For PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, & MELBOURNE.—

Per *Adria*, at 3.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 10th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND CALCUTTA.—

Per *Moray* and *Arratoon Apcar*, at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 14th inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *Tigre*, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 10th June, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples, to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Oryon, India (via Madras), Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion, Mauritius, Suva, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and America.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burton; The Rev. E. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. Morning Service 11. Evening 5. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month. Wednesday, at 5.30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sunday in the month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month.—Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every Sunday and Wednesday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Le Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—In the morning, Mass at 8 o'clock.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

Noon.—*Douglas* leaves for Coast Ports.

4 p.m.—*Leyte* leaves for Manila.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, June 10:—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

4 p.m.—*Adria* leaves for Port Darwin, &c.

THURSDAY, June 12:—

2 p.m.—*Douglas* leaves for Singapore, &c.

3.30 p.m.—Sale of Valuable Land, &c., at the Marine House.

FRIDAY, June 13:—

9 p.m.—Meeting of St. John's Lodge.

SATURDAY, June 14:—

8 p.m.—*Moray* and *Arratoon Apcar* leave for Singapore, &c.

TUESDAY, June 17:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

WEDNESDAY, June 18:—

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

TUESDAY, July 1:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co., FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS

OF DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS OF Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla, Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 8.20 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1879.

We drew attention some time since to the scarcity of foreign dwelling-houses in Hongkong, and the hopes of relief which certain building projects held out to resident house-renters. As this is a subject which affects the large majority of Colonists, no apology need be offered for again referring to it. Complaints are general that rents appear to go up in an inverse ratio to the dulness of the times—which means, we presume, that the Chinese interest is fast overshadowing that of the foreigner, and that "Hongkong for the Chinese" will soon be no longer a cry but an accomplished fact. Be this as it may, foreign houses do not seem to get built, while native houses are steadily rising from the ashes of their foreign predecessors. The difficulty in the way of foreign house-building is said to be, that the land is now nearly as expensive as the building that would be erected on it. Certain gentlemen, following out their laudable desire to "make hay while the sun shines," have become possessed of nearly all the eligible sites for building purposes, and appear naturally determined to make the most of their position. There can be no objection to any one obtaining a reasonable value for his property; but from a public point of view, it appears to us that the present would be a favourable opportunity for the Government to further increase its land revenue by placing at the disposal of those desirous of building permanent residences new sites suitable for this purpose. We think that the enforcement of rules similar to those under which leases are issued for the possession of land at the Peak and Gap, placing the lessee in a substantial

stone tenement on the land so leased within a certain time, might have proved a wholesome check upon land speculations on the lower levels. It would therefore be a politico measure on the part of the Government to utilize the sites on the southern side of Kennedy Road for the purpose above alluded to, and there is every reason to believe that such action would meet with the approval of the large body of the community. This part of the town is becoming more central as the sites of foreign houses converge towards the Parade Ground, and we believe that for villas and bungalows this neighbourhood would speedily become a favorite spot. It has been whispered that the Military authorities have raised objections to this proposal, on the ground that the sewage question would present an insuperable difficulty. We fail to see how this objection can possibly hold good, or how the presence of villas on the Kennedy Road could interfere in the slightest degree with the rights and privileges of the War Department. It is to be hoped that this little difficulty will soon be smoothed over—for instance, by the thorough and skilful laying out of the drains rendered necessary by the new houses—and that this much-needed and most desirable municipal improvement will not be long delayed.

THE fact that vessels flying the British flag in these waters are permitted to trade without having certificated engineers, and even in some cases without a certificated master, ever and anon becomes a source of misunderstanding amongst the general public. "A Master Mariner" expressed a very common belief, in his letter of last evening, that things were all out of joint; and although he was altogether wrong in his deduction, his letter was inserted, as a very widespread impression is entertained that "some laxity in carrying out the Law" exists on this subject. Having given "A Master Mariner" an opportunity to state the case against the employment of native engineers and unqualified masters, we shall now take the liberty of putting our correspondent right on several points in stating which his strong sense of the fitness of things has caused him to overlook the real facts. That there is something lacking in the powers of the Harbour Master, there can be no doubt; and the local Legislature has been incubating a measure for the last three or four years to remedy the evil. But it must be borne in mind that at the present moment Captain Thomett has no power whatever to stop any British steamer trading in these waters on the ground that her engineers are not properly qualified men. The object, as we have said, of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance now before the Legislative Council is to place such powers in the Harbour Master's hands. As a matter of fact, there are but few foreign steamers trading in these waters who have not on their articles a fully qualified master, mates, and engineers, because the rules of insurance impose a strict observance of these essentials as a preliminary to any contract. Again, it is true enough that, under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, no person can be employed at home in a foreign-going ship as master, or first, or second, or only mate, or in a home-trade passenger-ship as master, or first or only mate, unless he holds a certificate of competency obtained at an examination; or else a certificate of service obtained in virtue of his having held a certain rank in the royal navy, or certain employment in the merchant service previous to the passing of the Act of 1854, as specified in the Act. The Act of 1852 extended the requirement of a certificate from the Board of Trade to engineers employed in steamships. There are first and second class engineers' certificates, and an engineer cannot be employed unless he holds the one or the other—according to his employment and the engine-power of the ship—obtained at an examination, or else in consideration of his service previous to 1852, or of the rank he has held in the royal navy. This portion of the Merchant Shipping (Imperial) Act, however, does not apply to this Colony; and however much it may be regretted, there are no means at present existing by which official interference can be justified, except probably in cases where the Chinese Passenger Act may apply. Until the new measures relating to merchant vessels and the machinery and boilers of steam-vessels become law, the present unsatisfactory condition of things cannot be improved. This fact should be the means of accelerating the ponderous and slow movement of our legislative system so far as this much-neglected subject of legislation is concerned; and we earnestly hope that such will be the case.

THE following notes as to the Tea steamers from the North China papers:—

Messrs. Macgregor, Gow and Co.'s steamer *Glenarney*, Captain Auld, left Hankow at an early hour on Thursday morning, 28th, and passed the Red Buoy at Wusung shortly before six o'clock on Saturday evening. Her reputation is a sufficient guarantee that she will make a splendid run home, barring accidents. It is expected that she will be followed either to-day or to-morrow, (2nd or 3rd), by the *Glenearn*, Captain Gasson; so that it is not improbable, owing to the stranding of the *Loudoun Castle*, that the *Glen* line this year will have the great honour of three of their steamers arriving in London with the new teas before any of their rivals, the *Glenos*, being by this time it is expected, at Singapore.

The *Glenearn*, *Orestes* and *Malabar*, were expected to take their departure before noon on Sunday, June 1st.

THE N. C. D. News of the 31st has the following particulars of the *Loudoun Castle* going ashore in the River:—

We regret to hear that the steamer *Loudoun Castle* has gone ashore at a point in the Yangtze about three miles below Haines Point, above Wuhu, and that it is feared several days will elapse before she can be floated, thus spoiling her chance in the race home with the new teas. She ran hard and fast ashore on the left bank during Tuesday night. It is said she has only about eight feet of water at her bow, while she has three or four fathoms at her stern. When the *Kiangpau* passed down on Wednesday morning, the C. N. Co.'s steamer *Shanghai* was endeavouring to tow her off, but was unsuccessful. Afterwards, we understand, some two hundred coolies were employed to dig her out, and the mate was sent to Shanghai in the *Hankow*, which arrived last evening, to make arrangements for lighting her and for a steamer to tow her off. The *Peking* left on Thursday morning, and the probabilities are that she would be availed of if terms could be arranged. At seven o'clock last evening, it was not known whether the *Hankow* would not go to her assistance, and everything on board was in readiness for her immediate despatch. Wild rumours were afloat as to the "plan" demanded by the *Shanghai* to render assistance and attempt to tow the *Loudoun Castle* off, and among other rumours it was said the Captain made the pretty little bargain of \$1,500,000 for his services. The *Loudoun Castle* was in charge of the same pilot who had her last year, Mr. A. Smith.

Writing on the 3rd inst., the same paper says:—The *Loudoun Castle* was still on shore in the Yangtze when the steamer

W. Corres de Fries and *Shanghai* passed down. The rumour proves to be quite true that the *Shanghai* was engaged for twenty-four hours on her upward passage trying to tow the *Loudoun Castle* off, but could not move her. She then proceeded to Hankow, and on circulating the news there the *Shanghai* left to render assistance. When the *Shanghai* passed down, the *Shanghai* was anchored near the stranded steamer, and both were engaged digging the mud from the latter's bow. An hour later the *Shanghai* met the steamer *Hankow*, which, as we have already reported, is engaged to render what assistance she can to float the unfortunate vessel, and it is to be hoped that by the next arrival we shall hear that she has been floated and is none the worse for her plunge into the mud.

Concerning the origin of the fire in Yokohama, which destroyed No. 55, a building occupied by Messrs Wagen Fries and Mr. Hohnholz on the 10th-11th May, an official inquiry has been held by the German Consul. The *Japan Herald* says:—

"This is, as far as we are aware, the first official inquiry made by a foreign Consul *proprio motu*, with a view to throw light upon the origin and attending circumstances of a fire, and it is an example which we cannot too highly recommend for imitation. Both to the general public and to the Insurance Companies it is of paramount importance that there shall be no 'mysterious fires,' and the insured themselves ought, with satisfaction, to hail every opportunity given them to clear away any suspicion that might be lurking in the minds of their fellow-citizens." A survey having been made of the ruins by Mr. Jules Lescaze, an architect, that gentleman arrived at the conclusion "that the traces discovered are too vague to allow him positively to state whether the fire was intentional or accidental."

THE favourable comments that have previously appeared upon the conduct of Mr. G. F. Seward may be considered in connection with the following remarks, taken from the *Tokio Times*. It seems to us that, whatever may be the merits or demerits of the Seward prosecution, the whole affair is discreditable to the Diplomatic and Consular systems of the United States:—

Mr. George F. Seward's return to the legation at Peking is one of the most remarkable events in the diplomatic annals of the United States. This gentleman stands charged, before the world, with a series of misdemeanours which, considering his rank and station, cannot be otherwise regarded than as actual crimes. He has not been acquitted of a single one of these, and yet he is permitted to resume his position as the foremost representative of his country's interest and honor on the Asiatic continent. It is undoubtedly true that he has not been convicted, but the circumstances are such as to surround him with suspicions that no United States official could have good reason to rejoice if his name could have been justly relieved from the odium that has been cast upon it; but, as everybody is aware, the investigation in Washington was not brought to a legitimate conclusion, and the only results that were attained were certainly not of a

man. Methinks he looks as if he could swallow up poor John, gig and all.

Now let us sing, God Save the Queen, And "J. S." long live he, And when he next doth drive abroad, May I be there to see.

Another John of that ilk. P.S.—Your correspondent forgot to mention that John had also a whip in his hand.

Police Intelligence.

(Both Magistrates Sitting.) Saturday, June 7th.

ATTEMPTING TO EXTORT MONEY.

Wong Aing, and Wong Aloi, seamen, were charged with attempting to extort money from the master of the *Yi Hing* fishing junk, at Yow-mah-ti. It appears that the junk was anchored at Yow-mah-ti, on the morning of the 31st ultimo, when the defendants came alongside and hailed her. They enquired for the master of the junk, and on his appearing, they asked for the loan of three teels, remarking that if he did not comply with their request they would cause him no end of trouble when he got to sea. They were, they said, employed by the salt revenue collector. The master of the junk said he would not give them a cash, and if they attempted to extort money he would give them into custody. They persisted in their demand and would not leave the junk.

The complainant's statement was corroborated by one Kwok Ase, the master of a salt shop at Yow-mah-ti.

Defendants, who denied the charge, but gave totally different accounts of what had occurred, were sent to four months' hard labour each, and were called upon to enter into their personal recognisances in \$50 each to be of good behaviour for twelve months.

SERVANTS AT PLAY.

Chung A Nang and three others, servants employed at Murray Barracks, were charged with gambling in their quarters at the Barracks at 1 o'clock this morning. They were seen by Sergeant Black, gambling with cards; money was on the table, but when the sergeant went in, the light was blown out, and no cards or money could be found. The first and fourth defendants were fined \$1 each for breach of orders, in having a light in their quarters after hours.

Leung Aing, unemployed; Chu Aseong, a fireman; and Lam Ayan, a hawker, were charged with being on board the *S. S. Douglas*, for a supposed unlawful purpose, and creating a disturbance on board. From the evidence of the chief officer it appeared that he heard a noise on board at 11 o'clock last night, and saw the three defendants, who were quarrelling with the servants about money, running away. They were caught as they entered the fireman's quarters. The first defendant admitted that he went on board to gamble with the servants, and they had a quarrel about the money. The second defendant said he went on board to visit the cook, and was looking on at the game; he was formerly a fireman on board the *S. S. Yesso*, third defendant was dining with the cook; he was not gambling. The case was dismissed.

DEPORTATION.

William Hoet, seaman, American ship *Prima Donna*, was charged with being a deserter. He admitted leaving his ship, but would assign no reason. Ordered to be sent on board.

LABOUR.

Mok Akap, a coolie, was committed for trial on a charge of stealing six pieces of clothing, the property of Ho Atoi, a married woman, from her house at a village near Hong Nam. Defendant admitted two previous convictions; one for receiving and one for assault.

ALLEGED LABOUR OF \$470. Cheung Aing, a servant, was charged on remand on suspicion of stealing \$470, the moneys of his employer (Dr. Eastlake).

Mr Denny appeared to watch the case on behalf of the accused. Dr. Alexander H. Van der Horck was first examined and produced a plan of the upper part of the house (marked A). He said:—My room was No. 3 on the plan. I could see into Dr. Eastlake's room. I saw Dr. Eastlake come upstairs, and heard him go into Mr. Eastlake's room and then go downstairs. I had seen the defendant walking into Dr. Eastlake's room, and a few minutes later, heard a bell ring and Dr. Eastlake call out to the butler to bring down the purse. Witness then gave corroborative testimony regarding the discovery of the robbery. When I proposed, he said, that the police should be communicated with the defendant rushed out of the Hall, and went towards the back part of the building. Defendant then rushed upstairs into Dr. Eastlake's room, without being called, and began walking about as if arranging things in the room. Sergeant Toomey and a Chinese detective came upon the scene shortly after this. Defendant denied having seen Dr. Eastlake put the money into the drawer. He also denied having been in the room, but when the butler said he had seen him there he acknowledged it. I saw an envelope on the roof and drew Dr. Eastlake's attention to it. I went on to the roof, got the envelope, opened it, and found the two missing cheques.

Mr Denny here asked that the case be remanded, and that a day be fixed when all the witnesses should be in attendance for cross-examination.

The application was refused, and Mr Denny then retired from the case.

In reply to the Magistrate, Dr. Van der Horck said he was quite sure the defendant did not go down stairs after Dr. Eastlake had come up and gone down, until the butler came up. He was perfectly sure that no one but himself and the defendant were upstairs until the butler came up. The butler was only upstairs a moment. Sergeant Toomey gave evidence as to the arrest, stating that defendant denied the charge when arrested. After relating the circumstances attending the arrest, which have already been noted, the Magistrate said:—On Thursday last, after the defendant had been bailed out, he was down in the charge room talking to me. I came to me as if wanting to make up by me, and said: "This is a false charge. I know nothing about the money." I said: "Then why do you tell me that, saying you never left the house, while the other boy proved distinctly you did leave the house?" He said: "It is in the charge room, and did not know what to say, I did go to the washroom and also to

Carlowitz & Co.'s, where there are friends of mine I always visit."

The case was then adjourned till Tuesday, the 10th instant, to allow defendant an opportunity of consulting with his solicitor, bail to be granted as before—(\$500).

THE REDEMPTION CASE.

The remanded case in which application was made for the rendition of thirteen men for burglary and murder at a place called Tsin Kong, in the Poon Yu district, near Canton, was resumed to-day before Mr. O'Leary.

Mr Sharp appeared to watch the case on behalf of the officer applying for the rendition of the men, and Mr Ng Choy appeared to defend the accused.

The facts of the case have already been fully reported. The defendants were accused with several others not in custody with attacking several houses in the village, stealing property and money to a large amount and murdering seven men. The defendants are natives of the village in which the robbery is said to have taken place, and in fact are clansmen of the men said to have been robbed or murdered, but belong to another division of the clan.

Mr Ng Choy endeavoured to show in his cross-examination of the witnesses that there was in fact no robbery, but that the whole affair arose out of a dispute amongst the various divisions of the clan.

A number of fresh witnesses were called to-day.

Hung Kwong Chui, a domestic servant, said that he saw the defendants and others enter his uncle's house, and dragging out his uncle and cousin, murder them in the street.

He could identify four of the defendants as having taken part in the cutting of his uncle; another of the defendants he could identify as one of the crowd he saw in the street. He saw this from the roof of a house opposite, where he had gone to avoid the robbers. He saw the men carrying out boxes and other things from his uncle's house. He was positive that the four defendants he had pointed out took part in the murder of his uncle and cousin; he could identify other men, but they were not in Court.

Mr Ng Choy cross-examined him at great length; but was unable to shake his testimony. He said that the men remained in his uncle's house as long as a person would take to eat a meal of rice (however long that may be).

Hung Aing, a farmer, whose brother was shot, and Hung Chui Sun, a student whose father was killed, were next called and gave corroborative evidence. The latter said in cross-examination that it was customary for the elders or head-men in a village where a murder had been committed to be made to find the murderer; if they failed to produce the murderer, witness could not say if the elders or the villagers would be punished, as he did not know anything about law.

At 5 p.m., the case was remanded till Tuesday next at half-past two o'clock, when one more witness for the prosecution will be examined and several will probably be called for the defence.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION. (Before His Lordship the Chief Justice.) Fourth Day, Saturday, June 7.

LO HOK PING v. PANG AHIM, AND CROSS-ACTION.

The first three days' proceedings in the above-named case and the cross-action have been already reported. Lo Hok Ping, proprietor of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, sued Pang Ahim, better known as Hing Kee, Commissariat Comptroller, Lessee of the Hongkong Hotel &c., for the specific performance of a contract by which the latter purchased the premises and plant of the Oriental Sugar Refinery of this place, for \$170,000, of which \$20,000 had been paid. A cross-action was brought for the refund of the \$20,000, and another \$20,000 damages alleged to have been caused by the failure of Lo Hok Ping to give a good title and carry out the contract.

Mr Haylar, instructed by Mr Johnson of Messrs Sharp Toller and Johnson, appeared for the plaintiff (Lo Hok Ping); the Acting Attorney General (Mr Russell), instructed by Mr Denny, appeared for the defendant.

To-day, Mr Russell very briefly summed up, concerning himself mainly with a short reference to the case and points which had already been brought forward in the interstices of his client. The contract was one, he contended, that could not be carried out, owing to the plaintiff having no power of sale, and one the Court would not enforce looking to the ruinous hardship that would be wrought upon his client.

Mr Haylar, replying, maintained that nothing his client had done could possibly be construed into an injury to the other side. Mr Hing Kee was a sanguine speculator, who had bought this property, and, reckoning without his host, had been unable to get up his company and desired to back out. He had admitted in the witness box that he had neither the money nor the credit to carry out the scheme.

Mr Russell reminded the Court that defendant had stated that he would have been able to carry out his scheme had it not been for the action of the plaintiff.

Mr Haylar produced, "as naked as the day it was born," the memorandum of agreement for the joint stock enterprise that was to conduct the business. The honest course for Hing Kee would have been to come to the plaintiff and tell him frankly that he was unable to carry out his bargain. This, however, he had failed to do, and so had been the cause of all the present trouble. As to the patent, the deed plainly set forth that they conveyed to him only such interest in it as they possessed; and that meant only what they had got from Mr MacGregor Smith.

After hearing Counsel, His Lordship said he was not of course to give any decision to-day, but this he could say—it was an exceedingly difficult case as it now presented itself to his mind. He believed he could construe a very good judgment on one side and then turn round and construe what would appear a very good judgment on the other side; in both of them, of course, there would be holes. In the present state of the parties he could not but think that the case would go further; and if it went further it would be a ruinous case to both parties; any extended litigation would tend to the ruin of the property without doubt. They knew what was said when the dilapidated state of any building in England was observed, and an explanation was asked for; they were told: "Oh, it is in Chancery!" And so it would be with this case. He strongly recommended that all parties

should make friends and help one another, put their shoulder to the wheel, give up this antagonism and endeavour both to get out of this mire. He hoped he was not himself afraid of an appeal; he could not think it any discredit to have a decision of his upset, when it happened every day in London to the best men there; but what he set his face against was the expense, the waste of money. It would be well if, instead of indulging in sugar-on-the-brain ideas, they had some sugar in their hands, and went to work as friends, helping one another to make money in the Colony, carrying on this industry, if not with great profit, without the loss that was now going on. He was sorry to see a number of men who had been good friends, working together and helping one another in their ventures here, giving way to angry litigation. All he could say about the case now was that, as it struck his mind at present, there were many points to consider; there were points in favour of each. He asked again whether the learned Counsel in the case could not suggest some scheme to get out of the difficulty.

Mr Russell said that if his Lordship would suggest some scheme he would be happy to give it every consideration.

His Lordship said he would go fully into the case, and would then see both the Counsel, and find out whether some arrangement could not be come to. He did not see why they should not combine and work the Refinery, making it as flourishing a concern as the rival one, which stood, he believed, in a very good position.

In reply to His Lordship, Mr Williamson (of Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co.) said the works were stopped altogether now; there had been nothing done since November; they were stopped partly because they were unprofitable, and partly with a view to getting these troubles settled.

His Lordship: Is the East Point concern a flourishing one?

Mr Williamson: I believe so.

His Lordship: I suppose that is how you came to get your finger in this.

The case stands over on the understanding mentioned by the Court.

China.

FOOCHOW.

(Herald, May 29.) Judgment in the Wu-shih-shan case has not yet been delivered, but it may, we understand, be looked for at any moment.

We understand that the Min Magistrate arrested eight men belonging to the Shangkai district a few days ago. The prisoners are charged with being makers of spurious cash coin. The law of China deals very severely with this crime, and nothing will save these men from decapitation short of a liberal use of palm oil. This spurious cash is usually sold to bankers and shopkeepers, by whom it is mixed with strings of good cash.

A short time ago, a large native Tea-house at Long-kau, in the Shashan district, above Yenching, took fire. The proprietor, fearing that his property would be looted, looked up the premises. The inmates, including many women and children engaged in picking tea, were thus unable to escape as the fire progressed, and about 130 persons were, we regret to learn, burned to death. The proprietor has been arrested by the mandarins and is to be tried for arson.

The religious services at Kuehan, a monastery, noticed in our last issue, have been continued throughout the week, not only at the above named place, but also at all the principal temples in the neighbourhood. In addition to supplications for a good harvest, prayers are also offered up for the eternal repose of all who have died during the past year. At the Kuehan and Wu-shih-shan temples the ceremony known as *Po'o Tso* has been performed by leading members of the literati.

A correspondent sends us the following extract from a private letter under date Amoy 27th instant:— "More than half of the new bund has disappeared entirely. Bund House is in ruins, the Hongkong Bank premises also. The Bank agent had to move about \$400,000 from the Bank into Messrs. Elles & Co.'s place during Friday night. Where the bund was last week there is now 18 feet of water. All the ballast, &c. has disappeared, also the heavy stone wall. Goodness knows what has become of the debris—it has simply vanished."

The Annual General Meeting of the Foochow Chamber of Commerce was held on Friday last, the 23rd instant, at the offices of Messrs. Odell & Leyburn. The following firms were represented, viz:—Messrs. Pardon & Co., Gilman & Co., George Oliver & Co., Gibb, Livingstone & Co., Adamson Bell & Co., Bathgate & Co., Hedge & Co., Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Russell & Co., Odell & Leyburn, David Sassoon & Co., Siemens & Co., Jardine Matheson & Co., and Birley & Co.

Minutes of the last General Meeting and of two Special General Meetings having been read and confirmed, the Annual Report was taken as read, and it was moved by Mr Tennant, and seconded by Mr Oliver, that it be adopted. This resolution was carried unanimously.

The balance sheet for 1878-79, showing a sum of \$887,45 to credit of the Chamber on the 21st instant, was then presented. Mr Ezekiel, seconded by Mr W. H. Harton, proposed that the statement of accounts be passed, which was done accordingly, without dissent.

The election of a Committee to serve in the ensuing year was then proceeded with by ballot, and resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen, viz:—Messrs. Odell, Sheppard, H. R. Smith, and Libbes.

There being no more business before the Meeting—a vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

Tea.—Arrivals of new season's Congou are reported to the extent of about 172,000 chests, the bulk of leaf being from the Peking, Pan Yung, Paoklum, Kien Yung, and Suoy Kut districts. The yield is, in point of quality, below the average, certain descriptions being even inferior to last season's lot standard.

The following agreement has been entered into by the foreign hong, viz:— "We, the undersigned hereby agree and bind ourselves not to offer direct or indirectly for the New Tea before Monday, the 2nd June, 1879. We also agree not to ship tea on native account to London before the same date. Of course it is understood that this agreement to be binding must be general."

Congou 172,000 chests. Total Arrivals: 172,047 chests. 809 chests.

(P.S.)—A fair business has been transacted at slightly lower prices.

Lead.—No change in value. Quotations nominal.

Vessels on the berth.—For London.—Steamships: *Braemar Castle*, *Ben Glos*, *Glenagles*, *Monarch*, *Syria*, *Merionethshire*, *Tevio*, and *Glenfalloch*.

Steamship expected to load.—For London.—Steamship *Orestes*.

For Melbourne.—Steamship *Brisbane*.

For Sydney.—Steamship *Killarney*.

Railship *Alexa*.

Exchange (Supplied by Messrs Weeks & Fry).—The rate during the past week has taken a considerable spurt, owing chiefly to the opening of the Hankow market; and there appears to be scarcely enough Dollars in China to meet the demand. On Shanghai and Hongkong there is nothing doing. Rupees have risen considerably, 230 to 232 being now the nominal quotation.

Japan.

(Gazette.)

Some time ago we informed our readers that the Government were engaged in surveying a line or railway from the coal mines at Horouchi, in the island of Yezo, to Koshigari, a town on the banks of the largest branch of the river Ishigari, distant about seven ri from the mines. We now learn that the survey has been completed, but that the original plan has been altered materially. It appears that the country for some distance along the proposed route is low, and subject to occasional inundations through the overflowing of the river. One of these periodical floodings occurred last month, and showed plainly enough the difficulty of constructing a railway along the proposed route. It has therefore been resolved to construct a line only as far as the village of Horouchi, which is a distance of two ri from the mines, and is situated on another branch of the Ishigari, navigable for flat-bottomed crafts. The specimens brought from this coal region to Tokio are said to be very fine; and as the mines are to be worked on the most approved system, with every requisite in the way of modern machinery, they are expected to be a success financially and a great national benefit.

The railroad will be commenced in July or August.

Another work of some magnitude under the consideration of the Home Department is the construction of a jetty at the mouth of the Shinano, which is the largest river in Japan and runs through the provinces of Shinano and Echigo. It is proposed to make it 1,800 feet long; and the estimated cost is 350,000 yen, which is to be defrayed out of the national loan raised last year. The work is not expected to be completed for the next three years.

The German corvette *Prinz Adalbert*, which arrived in Yokohama on Friday evening from Honolulu, is a very fine man-of-war, quite new, of 4,000 tons and 4,800 horse-power. She is a sister ship to the *Leipzig*, being built on the same model with some slight variations; carries 16 Krupp 17-centimetre guns and a Whitehead torpedo gun, and has a complement of 461 men and officers all told. The *Prinz Adalbert* was built by the Vulkan Company at their shipbuilding yards at Stettin in 1877. She is an iron vessel with wooden casing, and is fitted with the latest improvements in navigation and warfare. On the starboard side of the main deck is the cabin of His Imperial Highness Prince Albert William Henry, second son of the Crown Prince of Prussia and the Princess Royal of Great Britain. The young prince entered the navy in August, 1872; and though only seventeen years of age is under-lieutenant on board the *Prinz Adalbert*. This afternoon (26th) the prince was visited by the Japanese Prince Kita Shikra-kuni; and we are informed that he will land on Wednesday morning and proceed to the palace at Shiba which has been fitted up for his reception. His length of stay in Tokio is very uncertain, but will extend over a fortnight at the least. A native journal puts it down at two months.

Manila.

(Translated from our Manila Exchange.) A fearful thunder-storm passed over this city on the evening of Saturday, the 31st May, between 6 and 7 o'clock, which reminded us of that of the 29th May 1873. It was preceded by an almost suffocating warm atmosphere and rain; the storm continued for about one hour. The lightning fell upon the Binondo Tower, damaging the crystal shade of the clock, but leaving its mechanism intact; the stone-work forming the arch was also damaged. Several persons were in the tower at the time, and four of them were appalled. At the Inspector-General of Telegraphs several instruments were rendered useless owing to the strong current of atmospheric electricity; notwithstanding the due precautions taken, the intramural watch-tower was also struck, but fortunately the lightning caught the conductor and buried itself in the earth. Besides these, about one dozen other places have sustained damages of more or less magnitude by the same agent.

It is possible that the American barque *Maonic*, which had to discharge her cargo of petroleum in this port owing to some damage she sustained while incapsulated her from proceeding further, will be sold by public auction shortly.

During the second fortnight of May, \$68,816 in Spanish silver coins, and \$9387 worth of silver in bullion, were imported into these islands; during the same period, \$387,148 worth in Spanish gold coins were exported.

The British steamer *Pearl*, Captain J. Grinell, arrived from Saigon on the 30th ult., with rice.

The merican barque *Amethyst* will load timber at the ports of Mindoro, Tayabas and Zamboanga for San Francisco.

The German barque *Deutschland* was on the berth for Hongkong on the 2nd inst.

The British barque *Mount Lebanon* will load timber at Batavia and Zamboanga for Japan.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Money Market Review.) The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on 22nd April. Mr R. O. Campbell, the chairman, presiding. The notice calling the meeting was read by Mr R. O. Savory, one of the joint general managers. The report of the directors was taken as read. The Chairman said he trusted that all things considered, the shareholders would deem the report to be, on the whole, satisfactory. A number of shareholders had intimated that they considered it a subject of congratulation, and he believed that by the public generally, at least by those who took an interest in these things, and those

with whom the bank had business relations, the report had been well received. It was, of course, a matter of great regret to the directors, and he might add, of considerable disappointment, that the profits of the year did not warrant them in recommending the payment of a dividend to the extent of what they were in the habit of considering their usual dividend; but he must ask the shareholders to take into consideration the circumstances in which they had been placed. They had, unquestionably, fallen upon very evil times for Indian exchange banking; in addition to bad trade abroad, and bad trade at home, culminating in money losses and disastrous failures, and in great financial disorganization and wide-spread distress, they had had to fight against a continually depreciating currency, or perhaps he should say more correctly a continual depreciation in the exchangeable value of the rupee, as compared with gold. This depreciation had involved a steady fall in the value of the rupee Government securities. In this country the depreciation had been aggravated by political circumstances independent, altogether, of financial and trade considerations. In illustration of what he just stated, he would state to them two facts which were very important. Since the 30th June the directors had written off from the value of the Government securities held by the bank in this country a sum which, of itself, would have been sufficient to have paid 6 per cent. That was one important fact. The other was in regard to exchange. He had in his hand a statement of the course of exchange during the whole course of the year. They commenced the year very hopefully, believing that they had a on the worst, and that they might look for better times. On the 2nd of January last the exchange, at six months' sight, in Calcutta, was 1s. 9d., and the anticipations of the directors seemed to be justified, because for some few weeks the exchange rose, and on the 27th of February it was 1s. 9½d.; but from that date, to the 31st of December, there was a steady and continuous fall from 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 7½d., which was a fall of no less than 9 per cent. As regarded the Government securities, the shareholders were aware that, with the Indian banks, these securities, next to bills of exchange, had been considered the best investments in which they could place their funds. They could not expect, under such circumstances, that whilst every interest in India, and he might say in this country, had suffered, that this bank alone, which was an intermediary in carrying out financial arrangements between the two countries, should be in an exceptionally flourishing condition; and perhaps the only wonder was that under all these adverse circumstances the bank had been able, after making ample allowance for all bad and doubtful debts, to recommend the dividend—the modified dividend, it was true—which was now proposed. (Hear, hear.) It was true that in future half-years they might be able to recoup some of the loss, or rather, depreciation, on the Government securities, which now figured in the accounts as a loss; but, looking at the past, it was scarcely safe to indulge in sanguine anticipations. A very important factor in the question was the financial necessities and the financial policy of the Indian Government. Unfortunately, hitherto these had not been fortunate enough to inspire confidence. A good deal had been said and written lately about the rate of exchange at which Indian exchange banks had been in the habit of adjusting their sterling liabilities, and he wished to say a word or two upon that subject. The directors had always, at their half-yearly balances, made provision for the sterling liabilities in sterling—that was to say, that for every pound sterling owing to the depositors, and for other sterling liabilities, they had provided a pound sterling to meet the liability. Now, whilst saying that, he wished to avoid any misunderstanding. The directors had no wish to sail under false colours, but it had been brought to his notice that, in an article which had been published in one of the daily papers, in alluding to this company's report, some misapprehension might have been caused. The shareholders were aware that this bank was originally a Calcutta local institution, and that all the capital was subscribed and paid in rupees. When it was resolved to transfer the head office from Calcutta to London certain forms were necessary to be gone through in order to obtain registration under the English Companies Act, and one of those forms was that the capital should be stated in sterling. This was accordingly done at the exchange of 2s. 6d. per rupee, commonly called the par of exchange; and he might mention that this was the customary exchange in such matters. That being so, the directors did not consider the capital a sterling liability; and the shareholders themselves had this advantage, that whilst the capital was paid in rupees in India, the dividend was paid in sterling, and the dividend warrants were issued simultaneously in this country and India; and he need scarcely remind them that 5 per cent. upon £12. 10s. (the amount paid up per share) was equivalent to 6 per cent. upon the 125 rupees, and the 6 per cent. which they had been in the habit of paying, at the rate of exchange at the time when the previous dividend was paid, was equal to better than 7 per cent. of dividend. He would now allude very shortly to the balance-sheet. The first item was the capital, on which he had no further remark to make, except that it stood at exactly the same amount as at the last meeting. The reserve stood at £20,000, which was 25,000 in excess of what it was in the previous year. He might just say, in passing, it was a great disappointment to the directors, and an intense disappointment to himself, that they had not been able to make a considerable addition to the fund this year. The amount due on current and fixed deposits and other accounts was £1,684,686, which was about £300,000 more than it was in the previous year. He should state, in passing, that this amount did not exactly represent the deposits, because there were one or two small matters, such as unclaimed dividends, suspense account, and some other small matters, which, as a matter of convenience, had been clubbed under this head; and he might also state that if they had any loan under Government securities at the time the accounts were made up, they would naturally fall under that head. He might state, roundly, that about two-thirds of the deposits were fixed deposits, and one-third current or floating deposits; and, dividing them in another way, about one-third were sterling deposits, and two-thirds rupee deposits. Those proportions were as nearly correct as he could give them. The bills payable were £874,000, which was very nearly the same as in the previous year. He had the pleasure of those bills, which were as follows:—Of the

\$874,000, £681,019 was in gold, in the shape of bills drawn by the branches on London, and £212,000 silver, being bills drawn by the head office upon India and interbranch drafts. Under the head of assets, the first item was cash on hand and at bankers; next bullion; and next Government securities. The cash in hand represented the cash at the head office and branches, and was a little less than it was last year. The bullion amounted to £168,356, which represented bullion in the course of transmission—either from India or to India—in silver to India and in gold from India. The Government securities amounted to £566,687; of that, £363,978 was held in this country, and £202,708 in India. That was the value at the time the accounts were made up; and he might mention that, taking the securities all round, they yielded an average of 5 per cent. per annum interest, which, upon a Government security, was a very fair rate of interest. The next item was house property, furniture, and stamps, which stood at £51,326, to which it had been reduced, by writings off, from £55,000, at which it stood on the previous occasion. The bills of exchange amounted to £171,162, and the loans on Government and other securities to £453,689. These were the two most important items in the accounts. The business of the bank was to deal in bills of exchange; and, under the care and judgment exercised by the managers, upon the purchase of those bills depended, in a great measure, whether the business was successful or otherwise. Since the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank, a great many newspaper writers and newspaper correspondents had come forward with many suggestions for the improvement of the financial system and mode of furnishing accounts. Some of these suggestions had been very crude, many of them utterly impracticable, and not a few of them utterly ridiculous.

What was wanted was honest and capable management, for without that legislative restriction, and carefully formulated returns, and elaborated provision for audits would be of very little avail; but with careful, judicious, and honest management they might easily dispense with all those newfangled notions for making banking easy and safe, and probably the first effect would be to make banking impossible. The loans on Government securities, £453,689, was also an important item. He had gone carefully over all the loans, and there was not a single loan exceeding \$10,000, and, taking them as a whole, he did not think any bank, doing ordinary banking business, could have a more solid position as regarded the securities held from the parties, or as regarded the character of the parties who were indebted to the bank, or as regarded the small amount of the individual loans. The report stated that the bank held £45,000 of the City of Glasgow Bank acceptances. The directors had made no special provision for that sum, having already received one dividend on account, and there was every reason to believe that, from one source or another, the whole of the sum due to this bank from the City of Glasgow Bank would be recovered. The present was certainly not a time for boasting; but he might say this—that the funds of the bank were perfectly liquid, their position was a sound and healthy one, and therefore, he thought, a subject for congratulation; the joint managers devoted all their time and attention exclusively to the interests of the bank, and he did not think there were two more efficient or trustworthy managers in the City of London. It would be a source of comfort to the shareholders to know that, so far as the business for the present year had gone, there was abundant reason to be satisfied with it and with the position of the bank generally. With regard to the issuance of bills of exchange, an effort had been made lately to reduce the issuance from six months to three months, but he was sorry to say that this had fallen through, mainly in consequence of the want of support from London merchant bankers, who were in the habit of issuing credits to the East. But the discussion had done a good deal of good, and he believed it had been so far successful that they would see the issuance of bills reduced to three months, except in the case of those goods shipped round the Cape and to California. Having alluded to the regret with which the directors had heard of the death of Mr. Fitzwilliam, formerly one of the directors, the Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of report and accounts, and the payment of a dividend of 2 per cent. for the half-year, making with the interim dividend previously paid a total dividend for the year of 5 per cent., the same to be payable on and after the 25th inst.

Mr R. F. Harrison, C.S.I., seconded the resolution.

After a short discussion, in which some of the shareholders expressed their satisfaction with the report, the resolution was put, and carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Mr R. O. Campbell, Mr J. R. Boyon, and Mr D. Reid, were re-elected; the auditors, Mr C. N. Cooke and Mr F. Cooper, also reappointed. Votes of thanks were then passed to the chairman, directors, and officers, and the meeting broke up.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, June 7, 1879.
OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash... \$587½
" Old " cash...
" New Benares, cash, 495
" Old " cash...
" New Malwa, credit, 730
" Allowance Tael, 32
" Old Malwa, credit, 730
" Allowance Tael, 41

Exchange.

Bank, Wire... 3/10½
" Demand... 3/11
" 30 days' sight... 3/11½
" 4 months' sight... 3/11½
Credits, 6 " 3/11½
Documentary, 6 months' sight, 3/11½
India, Wire... 231
" demand... 232
Shanghai, demand... 744
"

Portfolio.

THE SONG OF THE CAMP.

"Give us a song!" the soldiers cried,
The outer trenches guarding,
When the heated guns of the camps allied
Grew weary of bombarding.

The dark Redan, in silent soot,
Lay, grim and threatening, under;
And the tawny mound of the Malakoff
No longer belched its thunder.

There was a pause. A guardsman said:
"We storm the forts to-morrow;
Sing while we may, another day
Will bring enough of sorrow."

They lay along the battery's side,
Below the smoking cannon;
Brave hearts, from Severn and from Clyde,
And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love and not of fame,
Forgot was Britain's glory;
Each heart recalled a different name,
But all sang "Annie Laurie."

Voice after voice caught up the song,
Until its tender passion
Rose like an anthem, rich and strong,
Their battle-eve confession.

Dear girl, her name he dared not speak,
But, as the song grew louder,
Something upon the soldier's cheek
Washed off the stains of powder.

Beyond the darkening ocean burned
The bloody sunset's embers,
While the Crimean valleys learned
How English love remembers.

And once again a fire of hell
Rained on the Russian quarters,
With scream of shot, and burst of shell,
And bellowing of the mortars!

And Irish Nora's eyes are dim
For a singer's dumb and gory;
And English Mary mourns for him
Who sang of "Annie Laurie."

Sleep, soldiers! still in honored rest
Your truth and valor wearing;
The bravest are the tenderest—
The loving are the daring.

—Bayard Taylor.

The most careful education in the world
can only direct for the time; it cannot
change the inner current by which we shape
our course. We must all make or mar
ourselves by that self-education, that moral
choice of good or evil, which is the real
dividend of each. And as we choose so
must we live, and abide by the results of
what we do as well as of what we are. The
fact of these fixed results cannot be too
much impressed on the young.

CHERUBINES is the offspring of faith,
and hope, and love. It sees beyond the
dark shadows of life into the coming joy
and gladness. It rises above the cloud that
hides the clear sky from view, and looks
cheerfully upon its silver lining. It is the
sunshine of the soul that irradiates the
home-life of the household. It lights up
with smiles the countenance on which misfor-
tune seeks to trace the dark lines of sorrow.
It gives courage and strength to manhood,
and sings to rest and quiet the heart op-
pressed with grief.

THE GREAT REVOLUTION IN
PITCAIRN.

(Atlantic.)

Let me refresh the reader's memory a
little. Nearly a hundred years ago the crew
of the British ship *Bounty* mutinied, set
the captain and his officers adrift upon the open
sea, took possession of the ship, and sailed
southward. They procured wives for them-
selves among the natives of Tahiti, then
proceeded to a lonely little rock in mid-
Pacific, called Pitcairn's Island, wrecked the
vessel, stripped her of everything that might
be useful to a new colony, and established
themselves on shore.

Pitcairn is so far removed from the track
of commerce that it was many years before
another vessel touched there. It had always
been considered an uninhabited island; so
when a ship did at last drop its anchor there,
in 1808, the captain was greatly surprised
to find the place peopled. Although the
mutineers had fought among themselves,
and gradually killed each other until only
two or three of the original colony remained,
these tragedies had not occurred before a
number of children had been born; so in
1808 the island had a population of twenty-
seven persons. John Adams, the chief
mutineer, still survived, and was to live
many years yet, as governor and patriarch
of the flock. From being mutineer and
homicide, he had turned Christian and
teacher, and his nation of twenty-seven
persons was now the purest and most devoted
in Christendom. Adams had long ago hoisted
the British flag and constituted his island an
appendage of the British crown.

To-day the population numbers ninety
persons—sixteen men, nineteen women,
twenty-five boys, and thirty girls—all de-
scendants of the mutineers, all bearing the
family names of those mutineers, and all
speaking English, and English only. The
island stands high up out of the sea, and has
precipitous walls. It is about three quarters
of a mile long, and in places is as much as
half a mile wide. Such arable land as it
affords is held by the several families, ac-
cording to a division made many years ago.
There is some live stock—goats, pigs,
chickens, and cats; but no dogs, and no
large animals. There is one church building,
used also as a school-house, and a public
library. The title of the governor
has been, for a generation or two, "Magis-
trate and Chief Ruler, in subordination
to her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain."
It was his province to make the laws, as
well as to execute them. His office was
elective; everybody over seventeen years old
had a vote—no matter about the sex.

The sole occupations of the people were
farming and fishing; their sole recreations,
religious services. There has never been a
shop in the island, nor any money. The
habits and dress of the people have always
been primitive, and their laws simple to
quintessence. They have lived in a deep Sabbath
tranquillity, far from the world and its
ambitions and vexations, and neither know-
ing nor caring what was going on in the
mighty empires that lie beyond their limitless
ocean solitudes. Once in three or four years
a ship touched there, moved them with
aged news of bloody battles, devastating
epidemics, fallen thrones, and ruined dynas-
ties, then traded them some soap and tinned
meat, and some yarn and breadfruit, and sailed
away, leaving them to return into their

peaceful dreams and pious dissipations once
more.

On the 8th of last September, Admiral de
Horsey, commander-in-chief of the British
fleet in the Pacific, visited Pitcairn's Island,
and speaks as follows in his official report to
the Admiralty:

"They have beans, carrots, turnips, cab-
bage, and a little maize; pine-apples, figs,
custard apples, and oranges destroyed.
Clothing is obtained alone
from passing ships, in barter for refresh-
ments. There are no springs on the island,
but as it rains generally once a month they
have plenty of water, although at times,
in former years, they have suffered from
drought. No alcoholic liquors, except for
medicinal purposes, are used, and a drunkard
is unknown.

"The necessary articles required by the
islanders are best shown by those we
furnished in barter for refreshments—namely,
flannel, serge, drill, half-boots, combs,
tobacco, and soap. They also stand much
in need of maps and slates for their school,
and tools of any kind are most acceptable.
I caused them to be supplied from the public
stores with a union-jack for display on the
arrival of ships, and a pit saw of which
they were greatly in need. This, I trust,
will meet the approval of their lordsships.
If the magnificent people of England were
only aware of the wants of this most de-
serving little colony, they would not long go
unsupplied.

"Divine service is held every Sunday at
10.30 a.m. and at 3 p.m., in the house built
and used by John Adams for that purpose
until he died in 1829. It is conducted
strictly in accordance with the liturgy of the
Church of England, by Mr Simon Young,
their selected pastor, who is much respected.
A Bible class is held every Wednesday,
when all who conveniently can attend.
There is also a general meeting for prayer
on the first Friday in every month. Family
prayers are said in every house the first
thing in the morning and the last thing in
the evening, and no food is partaken of
without asking God's blessing before and
afterwards. Of these islanders' religious
attributes no one can speak without deep
respect. A people whose greatest pleasure
and privilege is to commune in prayer with
their God, and to join in hymns of praise,
and who are, moreover, cheerful, diligent,
and probably freer from vice than any other
community, need no priest among them."

Now I come to a sentence in the admiral's
report which he dropped carelessly from his
pen, no doubt, and never gave the matter a
second thought. He little imagined what a
freight of tragic prophecy it bore! This is
the sentence:

"One stranger, an American, has settled
on the island—a doubtful acquisition."

A doubtful acquisition indeed! Captain
Ormsby, in the American ship *Hornet*,
touched at Pitcairn nearly four months
after the admiral's visit, and from the facts
which he gathered there we now know all
about that American. Let us put these
facts together, in historical form. The
American's name was Butterworth Stavelay.
As soon as he had become well acquainted
with all the people,—and this took but a few
days, of course,—he began to ingratiate
himself with them by all the arts he could
command. He became exceedingly popular,
and much looked up to; for one of the first
things he did was to forsake his worldly
life of law, and throw all his energies into
religion. He was always reading his Bible,
or singing hymns, or asking blessings. In
prayer, no one had such "liberty" as he, no
one could pray so long or so well.

At last, when he considered the time to
be ripe, he began secretly to sow the seeds of
discontent among the people. It was his
deliberate purpose, from the beginning,
to subvert the Government, but of course he
kept that to himself for a time. He used
different arts with different individuals.
He awakened dissatisfaction in one quarter
by calling attention to the shortness of the
Sunday services; he argued that there should
be three three-hour services on Sunday in-
stead of only two. Many had secretly held
this opinion before; they now privately
banded themselves into a party to work for
it. He showed certain of the women that
they were not allowed sufficient voice in the
prayer-meetings; thus another party was
formed. No weapon was beneath his notice;
he even descended to the children, and
awoke discontent in their breasts because—
as he discovered for them—they had not
enough Sunday-school. This created a third
party.

Now, as the chief of these parties, he
found himself the strongest power in the
community. So he proceeded to his next
move,—a no less important one than the
impairment of the chief magistrate, James
Russell Nickoy; a man of character and
ability, and possessed of great wealth, he
being the owner of a house with a parlor in
it, three acres and a half of yard land, and
the only boat in Pitcairn, a whaleboat; and,
most unfortunately, a pretext for this im-
peachment offered itself at just the right
time. One of the earliest and most precious
laws of the island was the law against
trespass. It was held in great reverence,
and was regarded as the palladium of the
people's liberties. About thirty years ago
an important case came before the courts
under this law, in this wise:—A chicken
belonging to Elizabeth Young (aged, at
that time, fifty-eight, a daughter of John
Mills, one of the mutineers of the *Bounty*)
trespassed upon the grounds of Thursday
October Christian (aged twenty-nine, a
grandson of Fletcher Christian, one of the
mutineers). Christian killed the chicken.
According to the law, Christian could keep
the chicken; or, if he preferred, he could
restore it to the owner, and receive
damages in "produce" to an amount
equivalent to the waste and injury wrought
by the trespasser. The court records set
forth that "the said Christian offered to
deliver the aforesaid remains to the said
Elizabeth Young, and did demand one
bushel of yams in satisfaction of the damage
done." But Elizabeth Young considered the
demand exorbitant; the parties could not
agree; therefore Christian brought suit in
the courts. He lost his case in the justice's
court; at least, he was awarded only a half-
peck of yams, which he considered insuffi-
cient, and in the nature of a defeat. He
appealed. The case lingered several years
in an ascending grade of courts, and
always resulted in decrees sustaining the
original verdict; and finally the thing got
into the Supreme Court, and there it stuck
for twenty years. But last summer, even
the Supreme Court managed to arrive at a
decision at last. Once more the original
verdict was sustained. Christian then said
he was satisfied; but Stavelay was present,
and whispered to him and to his lawyer,
suggesting, "as a mere form," that the
original law be exhibited, in order to make
sure that it still existed. It seemed an odd
idea, but an ingenious one. So the demand
was made. A magistrate was sent to the

magistrate's house; he presently returned
with the tidings that he had disappeared
from among the state archives.

This court now pronounced the late decision
void, since it had been made under a law
which had no actual existence.

Great excitement ensued, immediately.
The news swept abroad over the whole island
that the palladium of the public liberties
was lost,—it may be, treacherously destroyed.
Within 30 min. almost the entire nation
were in the court-room,—that is to say, the
church. The impeachment of the chief-
magistrate followed, upon Stavelay's motion.
The accused met his misfortune with the
dignity which became his great office. He
did not plead, or even argue; he offered the
simple defense that he had not meddled
with the missing law; that he had kept the
state archives in the same candle-box that
had been used as their depository from the
beginning; and that he was innocent of the
removal or destruction of the lost document.

But nothing could save him; he was found
guilty of misprision of treason, and degraded
from his office, and all his property was
confiscated.

The latest part of the whole shameful
matter was the reason suggested by his
enemies for his destruction of the law; to
wit: that he did it to favor Christian,
because Christian was his cousin! Whereas
Stavelay was the only individual in the entire
nation who was not his cousin. The reader
must remember that all of these people are the
descendants of half a dozen men; that the
first children intermarried together and bore
grandchildren to the mutineers; that these
grandchildren intermarried; after them,
great and great-grandchildren inter-
married; so that to-day everybody is blood-
kin to everybody. Moreover, the relation-
ships are wonderfully, even astonishingly,
mixed up and complicated. A stranger, for
instance, says to an islander,—

"You speak of that young woman as your
cousin; a while ago you called her your
aunt."

"Well, she is my aunt, and my cousin
too. And also my step-sister, my niece, my
fourth cousin, my thirty-third cousin, my
forty-second cousin, my great aunt, my
grandmother, my widowed sister-in-law,
and next week she will be my wife."

So the charge of nepotism against the
chief-magistrate was weak. But no matter;
weak or strong, it suited Stavelay. Stavelay
was immediately elected to the vacant
magistracy; and, oozing reform from every
pore, he went vigorously to work. In no
long time religious services ranged
everywhere and unceasingly. By command,
the second prayer of the Sunday morning
service, which had customarily endured some
35 min. or 40 min., and had pleaded for a
national and tribal detail, was extended to an
hour and a half, and made to include sup-
plications in behalf of the possible peoples
in the several planets. Everybody was
pleased with this; everybody said, "Now
this is something like." By command,
the usual three-hour sermons were doubled
in length. The nation came in a body to
testify their gratitude to the new magistrate.
The old law forbidding cooking on the Sab-
bath was extended to the prohibition of
eating, also. By command, Sunday-school
was privileged to spread over into the week.
The joy of all classes was complete. In one
short month the new magistrate was become
the people's idol!

The time was ripe for this man's next
move. He began, cautiously at first, to
poison the public mind against England.
He took the chief citizens aside, one by one,
and conversed with them on this topic.
Presently he grew bolder, and spoke out.
He said the nation owed it to itself, to its
honor, to its great traditions, to rise in its
might and throw off "this galling English
yoke."

But the simple islanders answered,—
"We had not noticed that it galled.
How does it gall? England sends a ship
once in three or four years to give us soap
and clothing, and things that we sorely need
and gratefully receive; but she never
troubles us; she lets us go our own way."

"She lets you go your own way! So
slaves have felt and spoken in all the ages!
This speech shows how fallen you are, how
base, how brutalized, you have become;
under this grinding tyranny! What! has
all manly pride forsaken you? Is liberty
nothing? Are you content to be a mere
appendage to a foreign and hateful Sovereign-
ty, when you might rise up and take
your rightful place in the august family of
nations, great, free, enlightened, independ-
ent, the minion of no sceptered master, but
the arbiter of your own destiny, and a voice
and a power in decreeing the destinies of
your sister sovereignties of the world?"

Speeches like this produced an effect by
and by. Citizens began to feel the English
yoke; they did not know exactly how or
whereabouts they felt it, but they were
perfectly certain they did feel it. They got
to grumbling a good deal, and chafing under
their chains, and longing for relief and
release. They presently fell to hating the
English flag, that sign and symbol of their
nation's degradation; they ceased to glance
up at it as they passed the capitol, but
averted their eyes and grunted their teeth;
and one morning, when it was found tramp-
led into the mud at the foot of the staff, they
left it there, and no man put his hand to it
to hoist it again. A certain thing, which
was sure to happen sooner or later, happened
now. Some of the chief citizens went to the
magistrate by night, and said,—

"We can endure this hated tyranny no
longer. How can we cast it off?"

"By a coup d'état."

"How?"

"A coup d'état. It is like this: Every-
thing is got ready, and at the appointed
moment I, as the official head of the nation,
publicly and solemnly proclaim its inde-
pendence, and absolve it from allegiance to
any and all other powers whatsoever."

"That sounds simple and easy. We can
do that right away. Then what will be
the next thing to do?"

"Seize all the defenses and public pro-
perties of all kinds, establish martial law,
put the army and navy on a war footing,
and proclaim the empire!"

This fine programme dazzled these in-
nocents.

"They said,—

"This is grand,—this is splendid; but will
not England resist?"

"Let her. This rock is a Gibraltar."

"True. But about the empire? Do we
need an empire, and an emperor?"

"What you need, my friends, is unifica-
tion. Look at Germany; look at Italy.
They are unified. Unification is the thing;
it makes living dead. That constitutes pro-
gress. We must have a standing army, and
a navy. Taxes follow, as a matter of course.
All these things summed up make grandeur.
With unification and grandeur, what more
can you want? Very well,—only the em-
pire and an emperor!"

So on the 31st day of December, Pitcairn's
Island was proclaimed a free and independ-
ent nation; and on the same day the solemn
coronation of Butterworth Stavelay, emperor
of Pitcairn's Island, took place, amid great re-
joicings and festivities. The entire nation,
with the exception of fourteen persons, main-
ly little children, marched, past the throne
in single file, with banners and music, the
procession being upwards of 90 ft. long; and
some said it was as much as three-quarters
of a minute passing a given point. Nothing
like it had ever been seen in the history of
the island before. Public enthusiasm was
measuredless.

Now straightway imperial reforms began.
Orders of nobility were instituted. A minis-
ter of the navy was appointed, and the
whaleboat put in commission. A minister of
war was created, and ordered to proceed at
once with the formation of a standing army.
A first lord of the treasury was named, and
comprised to get up a taxation scheme, and
also open negotiations for treaties, offensive,
defensive, and commercial, with foreign
powers. Some generals and admirals were
appointed; also some chamberlains, some
equerries in waiting, and some lords of the
bed-chamber.

At this point all the material was used up.
The Grand Duke of Gailles, minister of war,
complained that all the sixteen grown men
in the empire had been given great offices,
and consequently would not consent to serve
in the ranks; wherefore his standing army
was at a standstill. The Marquis of Ararat,
minister of the navy, made a similar com-
plaint. He said he was willing to steer the
whaleboat himself, but he must have some-
body to man her.

The emperor did the best he could in the
circumstances; he took all the boys above
the age of ten years away from their moth-
ers, and pressed them into the army, thus
constructing a corps of seventeen privates,
offered by one lieutenant-general and
two major-generals. This pleased the
minister of war, but procured the amity of
all the mothers in the land; for they
said their precious ones must now find bloody
graves in the fields of war, and he would be
unanswerable for it. Some of the more heart-
broken and inappreciable among them lay
constantly in wait for the emperor and
threw yams at him, unmindful of the body-
guard.

On account of the extreme scarcity of
material, it was found necessary to require
the Duke of Bethany, postmaster-general,
to pull stroke-oar in the navy, and thus sit
in the rear of a noble of lower degree
—namely, Viscount Canaan, lord-justice of
the common pleas. This turned the Duke
of Bethany into a tolerably open mal-content,
and a secret conspirator,—a thing which the
emperor foresaw, but could not help.

Things went from bad to worse. The
emperor raised Nancy Peters to the peerage
on one day, and married her the next,
notwithstanding, for reasons of state, the
cabinet had strenuously advised him to
marry Emmeline, eldest daughter of the
Archbishop of Bethlehem. This caused
trouble in a powerful quarter,—the church.
The new empress secured the support and
friendship of two-thirds of the thirty-six
grown women in the nation by absorbing
them into her court as maids of honor; but
this made deadly enemies of the remaining
twelve. The families of the maids of honor
soon began to rebel, because there was now
nobody at home to keep house. The twelve
snubbed women refused to enter the imperial
kitchen as servants; so the empress had
to require the Countess of Jericho and other
great court dames to fetch water, sweep
the palace, and perform other menial and
equally distasteful services. This made bad
blood in that department.

Everybody fell to complaining that the
taxes levied for the support of the army,
the navy, and the rest of the Imperial
establishment were intolerably burdensome,
and were reducing the nation to beggary.
The emperor's reply—"Look at Germany;
look at Italy. Are you better than they?
and haven't you unification?"—did not
satisfy them. They said, "People can't eat
unification, and we are starving. Agri-
culture has ceased. Everybody is in the
army, everybody is in the navy, everybody
is in the public service, standing around
in a uniform, with nothing whatever to
do, nothing to eat, and nobody to till
the fields."

"Look at Germany; look at Italy. It is
the same there. Such is unification, and
there's no other way to get it,—no other
way to keep it after you've got it," said the
poor emperor always.

But the grumblers only replied, "We
can't stand the taxes,—we can't stand
them."

Now right on the top of this the cabinet
reported a national debt amounting to up-
wards of \$40,—\$4 to every individual in
the nation. And they proposed to fund
something. They had heard that this was
always done in such emergencies. They
proposed duties on exports, also on imports.
And they wanted to issue bonds; also paper
money, redeemable in yams and cabbages in
fifty years. They said the pay of the army
and of the navy and of the whole govern-
ment machine was far in arrears, and
unless something was done, and done imme-
diately, national bankruptcy must ensue,
and possibly insurrection and revolution.
The emperor at once resolved upon a high-
handed measure, and one of a nature never
before heard of in Pitcairn's Island. He
went in state to the church on Sunday
morning, with the army at his back, and
commanded the minister of the treasury to
take up a collection.

That was the feather that broke the
camel's back. First one citizen, and then
another, rose and refused to submit to this
unheard-of outrage,—and such refusal was
followed by the immediate confiscation of the
mal-content's property. This vigor soon
stopped the refusals, and the collection pro-
ceeded amid a sullen ominous silence. As
the emperor withdrew with the troops, he
said, "I will teach you who is master here."
Several persons shouted, "Down with unifica-
tion!" They were at once arrested and
torn from the arms of their weeping friends
by the soldiery.

But in the meantime, as any prophet
might have foreseen, a Social Democrat had
been developed. As the emperor stepped
into the gilded imperial wheeledbarrow at the
church door, the social democrat stabbed at
him fifteen or sixteen times with a harpoon,
but fortunately with such a peculiarly social
democratic unprecision of aim as to do no
damage.

That very night the convulsion came.
The nation rose as one man,—though forty-
nine of the revolutionists were of the other
sex. The infantry threw down their pitch-
forks; the artillery cast aside their coo-
coos; the navy revolted; the emperor was
seized, and bound hand and foot in his pa-
lacio. He was very much depressed. He
said,—

"I freed you from a grinding tyranny; I

lifted you up out of your degradation, and
made you a nation among nations; I gave
you a strong, compact, centralized govern-
ment; and more than all, I gave you the
blessing of the blessings,—unification. I
have done all this, and my reward is hatred,
insult, and these bonds. Take me; do with
me as ye will. I have resign my crown and
all my dignities, and gladly do I release
myself from their too heavy burden. For
your sake, I took them up; for your sake I
lay them down. The imperial jewel is no
more; now bruise and debase as ye will the
useless setting."

By a unanimous voice the people condemn-
ed the ex-emperor and the social democrat
to perpetual banishment from church serv-
ices, or to perpetual labour as galley-slaves
in the whaleboat,—whichever they might
prefer. The next day the nation assembled
again, and rebuked the British flag, re-
instated the British tyranny, reduced the
nobility to the condition of commoners again,
and then straightway turned their diligent
attention to the weeding of the ruined and
neglected yam patches, and the rehabilita-
tion of the old useful industries and the old
healing and soothing potteries. The ex-em-
peror restored the lost trespass law, and ex-
plained that he had stolen it,—not to injure
anyone, but to further his political projects.
Therefore the nation gave the late chief-
magistrate his office again, and also his
allotted property.

Upon reflection, the ex-emperor and the
social democrat chose perpetual banishment
from laborious services, in preference to
perpetual labour as galley-slaves "with
perpetual religious services," as they
phrased it; wherefore the people believed
that the poor fellows' troubles
had unseated their reason, and so they
judged it best to confine them for the pres-
ent. Which they did.

Such is the history of Pitcairn's "doubt-
ful acquisition."—Mark Twain.

EXPERIENCE OF AN AGENT FOR
HAMMOCKS.

A Danbury grocery firm have taken the
agency for a hammock. One of the articles
they have hung at the front in the shade of
their porch. They hung it there as a sam-
ple and as an advertisement, but numerous
people have got into it to see how it
worked. It hung so low they could easily
sit in it, and undoubtedly the motion was
agreeable and comforting. But the grocers
didn't fancy this performance, especially as
the hammock sitters were not hammock
buyers. On Saturday afternoon (3rd inst.)
they removed the loop to one end from the
hook, and fastened it by a bit of twine
instead. Shortly after a man came in for
two quarts of molasses. It was put up in
his pail and a paper tied over the top, as he
had forgot a cover. When he passed out
he saw the hammock. His curiosity was
aroused at once. The grocers were busy
inside, so he thought he would investigate
on his own hook. With that keen intuition
peculiar to a New England man, he saw at
a glance that it was something to get into.
He knew it was nothing to wear, and was
equally sure it could not be arranged for
cooking. He sat down on it. Then he
swung backwards and lifted his feet up.
Then the twine fastening gave way. It
was a dreadful affair. He had the pail of
molasses sitting on his lap, and there was
a dog sitting under the hammock. Neither
the dog nor the molasses expected any-
thing any more than the man himself did.
It was a terrible surprise to all of them.
The man and the dog lost their presence of
mind, and even the pail lost its head. The
molasses went into his lap, and ran down
his legs and swashed up his vest, and in-
undated itself some way in between him-
self and his clothes. And when he went
down he hit the dog with his heel on the
back, and the dog was so wild with terror
and amazement that it set up a head-
splitting yell and fled madly down the
street having first taken the precaution to
bite him on the leg and to tip over a tier of
wooden water pails. When the pails went
down a lot of hoofs were carried over with
them, and that started a box of garden
seeds mounted on a box, and they in turn
brought away a pack of peck measures
whose summit was crowned with a pyramid
of canned tomatoes. It was a dreadful
shock to the man, and fairly paralyzed him
with its magnitude; but when one article
following another came avalanching a top
of him, he thought the evil on himself had
burst loose, and he just screamed as loud
as he could. The molasses was all over
him, and the garden seed had adhered to
the molasses, and he looked more like a
huge gingerbread stook full of caraways
than anything else. In this awful con-
dition he waddled home. There has never
been anything like it in Danbury since the
British burned the town.—Danbury News.

Miscellaneous.

A WISCONSIN legislator said he "well
knew the original origin of this bill."

A new theatre, capable of accommodat-
ing 2,000 persons, is being erected in Glas-
gow, to supply the place of the Theatre
Royal, burned some months ago. It is in
one of the principal thoroughfares of the
city.

A PHILADELPHIA Presbyterian minister
remarks: "No man of greatness of mind
has ever been a dancer." It doesn't seem
to strike him that a man might get more fun
out of dancing than by having greatness of
mind.—Boston Traveller.

A woman appeared at the shop where
her husband is employed, a short time ago,
and apologetically said: "Jim is not
well. You must excuse him from coming
to work to-day. He and I had a little
difficulty at the breakfast table this morn-
ing, and he won't be able to work this
week."

THERE is an enterprising jeweller in New
York who makes considerable money by
routing out sets of paste jewelry for strangers
to have stolen from their hotel rooms. For a
trifling extra charge he provides an ex-
perienced burglar, and employs a well-
known detective to give the details to the
reporter.

In challenging jurors in the trial of Dave
Fender, "The Kid," who stole a diamond
sawing from a lady walking in Fifth
avenue, New York, his counsel asked of each
the question: "Are you married?"
"Does your wife wear jewelry in the
streets?" It was two hours before twelve
men without jewel-bearing spouses were
obtained.

This gas works of East Liverpool, Ohio,
turns a substantial supply of light and heat
to the town and as the gas costs nothing,
the street lamps are never extinguished.
It is used almost exclusively for fuel, being
conducted into the grates and stoves by

pipes. For twenty years this has been
going on, and there are no indications that
the supply of gas is giving out.

The willow is fast becoming a rival to
the eucalyptus for its anti-malarial prop-
erties. In the region of Asia Minor, about
Ephesus, the prevalence of malaria has
steadily diminished as the tree has been
introduced. Through the efforts of Mr
Van Lennep, Swedish Consul at Smyrna,
the willow is now extensively grown in dis-
tricts which were treacherous twenty years
ago.

A New York merchant sent a number of
bills, for collection, to an attorney in Michi-
gan. One of them was against a man
named Mawombe, who was dead; and the
attorney sent back the bill with the endorse-
ment, "Mawombe's dead," on the back of it.
Several months later he received another
lot of bills from the same firm, and among
them was another against Mawombe, which
the attorney sent back with the endorse-
ment, "Mawombe is still dead."

One

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 8 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Asiaticall (N.E.), Bahama, Guatemala (N.E.), Hayti (N.E.), New Granada (N.E.), Panama (N.E.), and Venezuela (N.E.):—

Letters, 12 30 34
Registration, None 8 8
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 4 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.E.), Ecuador (N.E.), Nicaragua (N.E.):—

Letters, 20 30 34
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8
Registration, 8 None None

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 12 12 16
Registration, None None None
Newspapers, 4* 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6* 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters, — 30 34
Newspapers, — 4 6
Books & Patterns, — 6 8
Registration, — — —

to British & Union, — 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, 8; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction:—

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.,—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Coochin, China, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship:—

Between the above by Contract Mail:—

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets un-

folded, and must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such case, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or a series of specimens. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by private individuals to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened, or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to a pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as such for the Post, viz., Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, flowers, &c.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

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Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such case, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp-pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Fakhai, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCELS, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Iodine, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon. The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognized rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Prepayment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistants, Ensigns, Gunners, Bombards, or Corporals.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers, and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created, and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are destined for the next despatch, even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it would, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or un-registered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Office 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 3 oz.

4. Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue Hongkong and vice versa.

5. Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

6. Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

7. No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrives.

The commission is as follows:—
Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £25.....18 cents.
" £25.....36 "
" £25.....54 "
" £10.....72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).
Up to £25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

8. Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

9. Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

10. No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

11. If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

12. No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.
+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by sea-mail. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of £10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

- Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Amoy	4 c	Drewes	Brit. str.	814	June 5	Stemmen & Co.	Ningpo & Shanghai	To-day
Arratoon Apear	5 h	Macavish	Brit. str.	1392	June 3	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	10th inst.
Atholl	2 h	Thomson	Brit. str.	922	June 1	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Australian Ports	
Bellona	5 h	Ahrens	Ger. str.	789	June 5	Stemmen & Co.		
Bombay	1 h	Butcher	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong		
City of Peking	5 k	Berry	Amer. str.	5079	May 29	P. M. S. S. Co.	Y'ham & S. F. also	16th inst.
City of Santiago	7 c	Peters	Brit. str.	1291	May 27	Adams, Bell & Co.	Hankow	
Douglas	3 h	Clanchy	Brit. str.	660	May 29	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	
Douglas	5 h	Young	Brit. str.	864	June 4	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	0th inst.
Emmy	4 c	Blanco	Span. str.	222	June 6	Remedios & Co.	Amoy and Manila	To-morrow
Fam	6 h	Stopani	Brit. str.	117	.....	H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.		
Filanthrop	5 h	Thomas	Brit. str.	1236	May 29	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Hesperia	5 c	Johannsen	Ger. str.	1136	May 27	Stemmen & Co.	Hio	
Hindostan	5 c	McConnell	Brit. str.	991	June 5	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.		
Kiungchow	1 h	Goggin	Brit. str.	365	May 27	Kwok Acheong		
Kwangtung	5 h	Goode	Brit. str.	675	June 7	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	9th inst.
Leyte	5 h	Zublaquiere	Span. str.	312	April 8	Russell & Co.	Yokohama	Ab'deen Dock
Maharajah	5 h	Clark	Brit. str.	994	May 28	Stemmen & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	Ab'deen Dock
Moray	5 h	Butcher	Brit. str.	1427	June 1	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Norn	2 h	Smith	Brit. str.	606	May 31	Kwok Acheong		
Olympia	5 h	Nagel	Ger. str.	783	May 29	Landstein & Co.		K'loon Dock
Pasig	5 h	Zabala	Span. str.	284	June 3	Remedios & Co.		K'loon Dock
Penedo	5 c	Cain	Brit. str.	652	May 31	Melchers & Co.		To-morrow
Pernambuco	5 c	Ryde	Brit. str.	642	June 6	Melchers & Co.		
Saint Mark	8 c	Johnson	Brit. str.	1097	June 7	Meyer & Co.		
Scotland	2 c	Atkinson	Brit. str.	1190	June 6	Russell & Co.		
Sea Gull	8 h	Haydon	Amer. str.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.	Amoy & Shanghai	10th daylight
Stentor	5 c	Kirkpatrick	Brit. str.	1804	June 7	Butterfield & Swire	Yokohama	Malls
Tung Ting	4 h	Hawthorne	Chi. str.	314	June 7	O. M. S. N. Co.		
Volga	5 c	Rolland	Fch. str.	1000	June 6	Messageries Maritimes		
Zephyr	1 h	Heuer	Brit. str.	.....	.....	Russell & Co.		
Sailing Vessels								
Abbie N. Franklin	4 k	Howes	Amer. bge.	460	Mar. 6	Captain		
Adelaide Norris	8 k	Woodward	Amer. bge.	875	June 1	Adams, Bell & Co.	Manila	Cleared
Aleppo	4 k	Falconer	Brit. bge.	665	April 27	Borneo Co., Limited	Foochow	Ab'deen Dock
Alexa	4 k	Robb	Brit. bge.	424	April 20	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Manila	
Brunette	8 h	Dow	Brit. bge.	374	June 4	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.		
Carriack	7 h	Jones	Brit. bge.	876	May 21	Meyer & Co.		
Channel Queen	2 c	Lachue	Brit. bge.	609	May 24	Ruward Schellbass & Co.		
Charlie	4 k	Gantier	Fch. bge.	256	June 2	Carlowitz & Co.		
Olara	7 c	Cutter	Brit. bge.	987	May 25	Vogel & Co.		
Colwyn	7 c	Bulman	Brit. bge.	1160	May 31	Borneo Co., Limited		
Conchita	8 k	Arias	Span. bge.	430	May 31	Remedios & Co.		
Corduan	3 k	Berlaud	Fch. bge.	450	June 4	Carlowitz & Co.		
E. M. Young	3 k	Michen	Brit. bge.	845	June 1	Chinese		
Echo	5 k	Tozer	Brit. bge.	360	May 31	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Edith	4 c	Manson	Amer. sh.	1173	April 30	Vogel & Co.	San Francisco	
Edward May	4 c	Johnson	Amer. bge.	928	April 18	Russell & Co.	New York	
Elizabeth	4 c	Ohlsen	Ger. bge.	447	May 18	Wieland & Co.		
Eve	3 k	Mercere	Fch. bge.	328	June 1	Landstein & Co.		
Excalibur	7 c	Eddy	Amer. bge.	595	May 17	Captain		
Gautlet	7 c	Lucas	Brit. bge.	666	May 17	Vogel & Co.	Keelung	Cor'tan Dock
Golden Fleece	4 c	Wilshire	Brit. bge.	893	Mar. 10	Vogel & Co.	London	
Hattie E. Tapley	8 c	Tapley	Amer. sh.	946	April 25	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Hawthorn	2 c	Mead	Brit. bge.	296	May 23	Wieland & Co.	New York	
Haze	4 c	Evans	Amer. sh.	882	April 18	Vogel & Co.		
Highlander	4 k	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1852	June 19	Vogel & Co.		
Irene	4 k	Yates	Amer. sch.	481	May 16	Russell & Co.	New York	
John R. Stanhope	2 c	Pillsbury	Amer. bge.	407	May 25	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Julia A. Brown	8 c	Nickerson	Amer. sch.	542	May 26	Russell & Co.	Nagasaki	
Kirkland	2 c	Colledge	Brit. bge.	453	June 1	Chinese		
Krump Thorp	2 c	Ditherson	Brit. bge.	488	May 29	Stemmen & Co.		
Martha Davis	1 k	Benson	Amer. bge.	848	May 29	Russell & Co.		
Miriam	8 c	Parker	Amer. bge.	598	June 5	Adams, Bell & Co.		
Northern Star	3 k	Wortly	Brit. bge.	327	May 30	Wieland & Co.		
Pasig	4 c	Fremoga	Span. sch.	216	May 30	Russell & Co.		
Paul Marie	3 k	Gallard	Fch. bge.	324	June 1	Carlowitz & Co.		
Philippine	4 k	Southwood	Brit. bge.	300	May 17	Rozario & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	
Prima Donna	4 c	Lunt	Amer. sh.	1460	April 16	Vogel & Co.	London	
Prince Arthur	3 c	Wills	Brit. bge.	296	June 1	Kwong Cheong Loong		
Reglato	3 c	Peeran	Span. sch.	214	June 5	Remedios & Co.		
Rosalie	4 c	Yuarlo	Span. sch.	198	June 5	Remedios & Co.		
Smyrnot	2 c	Olson	Brit. bge.	339	June 6	Stemmen & Co.		
Sumatra	3 k	Clough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.		
Tartar	3 k	Keamena	Ger. bge.	256	June 4	Melchers & Co.		
Theresa & Nelly	3 k	Mercer	Fch. bge.	356	June 3	Carlowitz & Co.		
Vesuvius	4 c	Gall	Amer. bge.	813	April 28	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Zpave	3 k	Meaus	Amer. sh.	1202	April 26	Captain		
WHAMPOA								
Anne	Laesen	Dan. sch.	171	May 30	Chinese	Tientsin		
Juliane	Westmann	Ger. sch.	187	May 31	Captain	Tientsin		
Malvina	Kluge	Ger. bge.	479	May 7	Captain			
CANTON								
Chinkiang	Orr	Brit. str.	799	June 7	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai		

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
An-lan	6 h	Chinese	gunboat	221	8	70	May 26	J. Godall
Koistrel	7 h	British	gun vessel	592	4	100	May 3	E. J. Edwards
Marquez del Duero	K. D.	Spanish	military hospital	2591	.....	.....	May 8	Robt
Meanece	6 k	British	gunboat	465	4	120	June 1	H. Salmond
Midge	7 c	British	corvette	19 0	14	850	May 22	J. G. Mead
Modest	6 c	British	gunboat	420	4	60	April 28	W. Carey
Moorhen	7 h	British	gunboat	495	4	50	June 3	Lt.-Com. G. A. Grey
Mosquito	6 h	British	gunboat	455	4	60	May 15	J. B. Hays
Shieldrake	7 h	British	gunboat	3087	20	.....	.....	Commodore Smith
Victor Emanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	.....	.....	Commodore Smith

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fatchoy	153	Holland	G. McBain
Ichang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kin Kiang	617	.....	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Powan	1890	Benning, A.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184	.....	Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	Lefavoyr	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yutai	180	Brown	Kwok Acheong

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Chen-jui	60	3	20	A. Walker
Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Ching-po	180	6	60	.....
Chun-tung	150	2	40	Chun Li Hu
Li-sha	80	4	20	Read
Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	O. H. Palmer
Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	180	5	60	H. Wade
Sui-tung	160	4	60	J. Calder
Tehing-tung	180	6	60	Bessard
Tung-po	100	8	40	Ching

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT, May 21, 1879.

Merchant Steamer.	For
Ben Glos	for London
Braemar Castle	for London
Europe	for Shanghai
Glencraig	for London
Glencraig	for London
Glencraig	for London
Glencraig	for London
Glencraig	for London
Glencraig	for London
Glencraig	for London
Glencraig	for London

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR, May 21, 1879.

Merchant Steamer.	For
Agamemnon	for London, &c.
Obelisk	British
Obelisk	Chinese
Obelisk	Japanese
Obelisk	Chinese
Obelisk	Chinese
Obelisk	Chinese
Obelisk	Chinese
Obelisk	Chinese
Obelisk	Chinese
Obelisk	Chinese

Merchant Sailing Vessels.	For
Brama	for Tientsin
Duba	for Tientsin
Forward Ho	for Shanghai
Irish	for Tientsin
Oscar Mooney	for Tientsin
Willie	British schooner

Merchant Sailing Vessels.	For
Beatrice	British schooner
Bescherd	British ship
Beatrice	British schooner
Bescherd	British ship
Beatrice	British schooner
Bescherd	British ship
Beatrice	British schooner
Bescherd	British ship
Beatrice	British schooner
Bescherd	British ship

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, June 7th, 1879.

At 1100 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

At 1000 Cash per Dolar Measure.			Prices.		Chinese Names.
			Highest.	Lowest.	
Butcher Meat.			Cash.	Cash.	肉食
Bacon, English, . . .	lb.	450	400		來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, . .		250	220		花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, . . .		200	180		福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.		170	160		尾龍扒
Beef Corned, . . .	catty	140	130		鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . .	"	150	140		燒牛肉
" Soup, . . .	"	90	80		湯肉
" Steak, . . .	"	150	140		牛肉
Bullocks' Brains, . . .	per set	50	40		牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each		300	270		牛脚
" " corned, . . .		300	2 0		鹹牛脚
" Head, . . .	"	750	700		牛頭
" Heart, . . .	"	130	120		牛心
" Hump, Salt, . . .	catty	130	120		牛肩
" Feet, . . .	each	50	45		牛脚
" Kidneys, . . .	"	60	50		牛腰
" Tail, . . .	"	100	90		牛尾
" Liver, . . .	catty	80	70		牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty		55	45		牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set		600	500		牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . . .	lb.	320	300		花旗火腿
" Chinese, . . .	"	250	220		金華火腿
" English, . . .	"	380	350		來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . . .	"	180	160		羊牌骨
" Leg, . . .	"	180	160		羊腿
" Shoulder, . . .	"	140	120		羊手
Pigs' Chittlings, . . .	catty	70	60		豬蹄
" Feet, . . .	"	110	100		豬脚
" Fry, . . .	"	120	110		豬雞
" Head, . . .	"	90	80		豬頭
" Heart, . . .	each	60	50		豬心
" Kidneys, . . .	"	90	80		豬腰
" Liver, . . .	lb.	120	110		豬肝
Pork Chop, . . .	catty	150	140		豬牌骨
" Corned, . . .	"	140	130		鹹猪肉
" Leg, . . .	"	150	140		豬腿
" Fat or Lard, . . .	"	110	100		豬油
Sheep's Head and Feet, set		450	400		羊頭脚
" Heart, . . .	each	45	40		羊心
" Kidneys, . . .	"	70	60		羊腰
" Liver, . . .	"	140	130		羊肝
Sucking Pig, . . .	"	\$2.25	\$1.50		猪仔
Suet, Beef, . . .	lb.	120	—		生牛油
" Mutton, . . .	"	120	110		生羊油
Sweet Bread, . . .	catty	130	120		牛核
Veal, . . .	"	140	130		牛仔肉
生口					
Poultry.					鐵雞
Capons, . . .	catty	250	200		班鳩
Doves, . . .	each	110	100		鴨
Ducks, . . .	catty	110	100		雞蛋
Eggs, Hen, . . .	doz.	100	—		雞
Fowls, . . .	catty	180	170		鵝
Geese, . . .	"	110	100		鷓鴣
Partridges, . . .	each	300	280		白鴿
Pigeons, . . .	each	140	130		鶉
Quail, . . .	"	130	—		鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton . . .	"	700	600		省城家兔
Turkeys, Cock, . . .	catty	500	450		火雞公
" Hen, . . .	"	350	300		火雞母
海鮮					
Fish.					肚魚乾
Bombay Ducks, . . .	per hundred	220	200		鮑魚
Bream, . . .	catty	110	100		鯉魚
Carp, . . .	"	100	90		赤鯪魚
Outfish, . . .	"	60	50		鹹魚
Codfish, Salt, . . .	"	160	—		蟹
Crabs, . . .	"	110	50		墨魚
Cuttle Fish, . . .	"	80	70		魚尾
Dace, . . .	"	80	70		黃跌
Dog Fish, . . .	"	60	50		海鯪
Kels, Congor . . .	"	60	50		淡水
" Fresh water . . .	"	120	110		鹹水
File Fish, . . .	"	80	70		刺皮
Fresh Fish, Large . . .	"	160	150		鮮魚
" Small . . .	"	80	70		鮮魚仔
Garupa, . . .	"	140	130		石斑魚
Gud, eon, . . .	"	100	90		白蛤
Gurnard, . . .	"	90	80		紅角
Haddock, . . .	"	100	90		黃花
Herrings, fresh . . .	"	80	70		貢澤
" smoked . . .	box	\$1.00	—		烟魚
King Crab, . . .	each	120	—		蟹
Live Fish, . . .	catty	180	120		生魚
Lobsters, . . .	"	120	110		龍蝦
Mullet, . . .	"	110	100		鱖魚
" Red . . .	"	150	—		紅魚
Parrot Fish, . . .	"	100	90		鰐魚
Perch, . . .	"	80	80		魚
Pike, . . .	"	130	—		鱸魚
Plaice, . . .	"	80	70		花鰱
Pomfret, White . . .	"	140	130		白鰱
Pomfret, Black . . .	"	120	110		黑鰱
Prawns, . . .	"	200	—		蝦
Ray, . . .	"	60	50		琵琶
Rock Fish, . . .	"	90	80		石狗
Roach, . . .	"	140	120		鱖魚
Shark young, . . .	"	80	50		鯊魚
Salmon, Canton, . . .	"	110	100		鮭魚